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Spain Will Recast NATO, U.S. Ties, Socialists Assert

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

MADRID — Spain's newly elected Socialists have re-emphasized their determination to limit the country's participation in NATO or eventually to withdraw from the alliance entirely, and to rework a U.S.-approved defense agreement under which a 12,000-man U.S. air and sea force is stationed here.

Defense is one of several foreign policy areas in which the incoming Spanish government may run afoul of the wishes of the Reagan administration, according to party leaders interviewed before and after the Socialists' overwhelming election victory Thursday.

The Socialists said they also expect to re-examine Spain's scheduled purchase of 84 U.S.-made F-18 jet fighters. They hope to increase their nation's profile in Central America, which Washington views as being within the U.S. sphere of influence, and to strengthen ties with Arab and non-aligned states in pursuit of overall neutrality.

The Reagan administration publicly has welcomed the results of the election and has expressed a "wait and see" attitude on the Socialists' agenda, according to the administration. But sources here said the administration has told the outgoing Spanish government that the proposed defense policy changes are unacceptable.

"We want a very good relationship with the United States," Fernando Moran, a career diplomat considered to be a leading candidate for foreign minister, said in an interview Saturday. "It is one of our high priorities."

The Socialists are considered to be far to the moderate end of the spectrum of West European Socialists, describing even the French party of President Francois Mitterrand as being to their left. They are strongly anti-communist and the party shares — outside of the subject of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — most of the foreign policy views of the Social Democrats of West Germany.

"But the Socialists say they represent the views of most of Spain's citizens, including the right, in feeling more secure outside the superpower blocs."

While Socialists leaders emphasize that Spain is firmly in the Western world, and will, as Mr. Moran said, "do nothing to decrease the ability of the West to defend itself," they say they do not believe in supporting the "militarization of political thought" through blocs like NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

"We have never been opposed to NATO," Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialists' leader, said in a recent interview. "What we are against is Spain's joining NATO."

Like the Greek Socialists led by Andreas Papandreu, the Spanish Socialists have promised a national referendum on NATO membership. But like Mr. Papandreu said once he came to power a year ago, Mr. Gonzalez said the timing of the referendum is "not a priority."

More immediate problems will remain, however. Although Spain officially entered NATO last June, talks had only begun on its military role in the alliance late last summer when they were suspended until after the elections. At the same time, Spanish congressional ratification of a new, five-year U.S. defense agreement, negotiated within the NATO framework, also was postponed.

Spain and the United States have had such an agreement, which now allows U.S. use of four Spanish naval and air bases and the permanent stationing of 12,000 men, in one form or another, since 1953. But the Spanish government, under Franco and his successors, repeatedly but unsuccessfully had sought to extend the agreement to include a U.S. defense guarantee for Spain.

Supporters here of Spain's entry into NATO, and other NATO members including the United States, pushed membership in the alliance, in part on grounds that such a guarantee would come under the NATO umbrella. At the same time, it was argued, a Spanish presence in NATO would give the conservative Spanish military a role outside of domestic politics.

The Socialists agree that NATO membership could help modernize the 240,000-member army. But they and even some officers agree that Spain's military does not see its principal role as that of outside defense. Most Spaniards appear to feel their country has little to gain and much to lose through bloc politics.

Throughout the lead-in period for NATO membership and negotiations over the bases, the Socialists argued that any bilateral arrangements negotiated as part of the NATO framework would have to be reworked if they came to power.

The Socialists now say that all talks over a Spanish military role in NATO are frozen, and that the bilateral agreement, which also earmarks more than \$400 million in U.S. military assistance over the next year, must be altered.

"We don't say renegotiated," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Pope John Paul II kissed the ground on Sunday after his arrival at Barajas airport in Madrid.

Pope Begins 10-Day Visit to Spain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Pope John Paul II became the first sitting pontiff to visit Roman Catholic Spain as he began a 10-day visit Sunday by kissing the ground at Madrid's Barajas airport.

Thousands of Spaniards welcomed the pope, just three days after electing their first leftist government in 46 years.

"With genuine emotion, I set foot on Spanish soil," John Paul said, as the crowd chanted, "Pope John Paul, we're with you!"

Speaking in Spanish, the pope said his visit was of a "purely religious nature, above all political matters."

The pope praised Spain's Catholic past. But he also appeared to allude to recent statistics showing falling church attendance and a shortage of priests, by saying that Spanish Catholics must recover the full vigor of their faith.

On Thursday, Spaniards overwhelmingly elected the Socialists, the first time since the 1936-39 civil war that the left has been in power. The Socialist program calls for a liberalization of abortion laws and a reduction in state subsidies to Roman Catholic schools.

The outgoing prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo was among dignitaries present to greet the pope. Mr. Calvo Sotelo is to remain as leader of a caretaker government until the Socialists assume office in December.

The prime minister-elect, Felipe Gonzalez, was in Seville. Church officials said he would probably meet the pope at a later stage of the tour.

King Juan Carlos, in a speech welcoming John Paul, said Spain was living "a moment of anxiety and hope." He asked the pontiff's help in bringing peace and love to the country.

In remarks upon his arrival, the pope recalled the attempt on his life last year, which forced him to postpone his visit to Spain. He said he had come to pay homage to St. Teresa of Avila, a church mystic and reformer, on the 400th anniversary of her death.

The pope then drove into Madrid, along streets lined with hundreds of thousands of cheering, singing people. Children danced in the streets, and young people sang religious songs to the strumming of guitars and clapping of hands.

Accompanying the pontiff were Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, and Archbishop Eduardo Martinez.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, arrived in Madrid on an earlier flight. He will celebrate a Mass on Monday in Avila with the Polish-born pontiff, return to Rome on Wednesday and leave for Poland on Thursday.

Before his departure from Rome for Madrid, John Paul canonized a French woman and a French Canadian woman in St. Peter's Square.

About 1,000 French and Canadian pilgrims joined 10,000 other people for the canonization of Marguerite Bourgeoys, one of the early French settlers of Montreal, and Jeanne Delanoue, founder of the French congregation of St. Anne of the Providence in the 17th century.

"We declare and define as saints the Blessed Marguerite Bourgeoys and the Blessed Jeanne Delanoue and decree, in front of the whole church, that they might be honored with the fervor accorded the saints," the pope said in Latin. The congregation burst into applause.

In his homily in French, the pope said both women are examples for Christians in the modern world.

Both Syria and Israel recently have accused the other of planning an offensive in the Bekaa, where a tense truce generally has prevailed since the summer apart from guerrilla raids and Israeli air attacks on Syrian missile batteries.

The incident appeared likely to slow efforts by Morris Draper, a special U.S. envoy, to arrange a withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from the country.

[Reuters reported that Israel's foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir,

Israel Claims Syrians Shot at Jets in Bekaa

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Syria fired two ground-to-air missiles at Israeli reconnaissance jets over the Bekaa Valley on Sunday, Israel called the attack a "serious" cease-fire violation that could delay the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

The Israeli military command said in Tel Aviv that when the missiles were fired, the planes were on a "routine reconnaissance patrol" over the eastern Bekaa Valley, which is occupied by Syrian and Palestinian forces. The Israeli command did not say how many planes were on the mission, but said all returned safely.

Syria's state-controlled media reported the Israeli announcement without comment.

An Israeli spokesman in the Beirut suburb of Babda said that the missiles were fired from the Syrian side of the border. Israel repeatedly has attacked Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in eastern Lebanon but has not struck across the border.

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[Reuters reported that Israel's foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir,

said on state television: "We regard the attack today as a very serious violation of our cease-fire with Syria and expect Damascus to take immediate measures to halt any further similar actions."

"Aggressive actions such as this one could delay evacuation of foreign forces from Lebanon," he said.

However, in a concession to the Israelis on the pullout talks, the Lebanese government agreed to assign civilians to a team of military

An Israeli general tells inquiry panel he feared a massacre in refugee camps in Lebanon. Page 2.

officers who will carry out direct talks with the Israelis.

Lebanon's prime minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, said that Mr. Draper had informed him that Israel had accepted Lebanon's proposal to carry out future talks on the withdrawal through an existing military liaison committee expanded to include at least one civilian legal adviser and U.S. representatives.

On Sunday night, the Lebanese cabinet endorsed the plan, arranged by Mr. Draper in his shuttle between Beirut and Jerusalem, authoritative government sources said.

Israel has pressed for the widest possible representation on the committee as a step toward normal diplomatic relations. The Lebanese delegation still will be chaired by a military officer and may be limited to a single civilian as legal counsel at first, the government sources said.

The panel will consider arrangements for the first phase of the withdrawal of Israeli forces, currently on the southern and eastern outskirts of the capital. Later it will discuss Israel's desire for guarantees that southern Lebanon will not be used for attacks against Israel, the sources said.

Lebanese press reports, meanwhile, said Mr. Draper, who returned to Beirut on Saturday after holding talks with Israeli leaders in Tel Aviv, may go back to Israel for more talks and also may visit Damascus for discussions with Syrian officials regarding a phased withdrawal of their forces from Lebanon.

Also Sunday, there was new fighting between Muslim and Christian militias in the Israeli-occupied mountains southeast of the capital. Israeli military sources said that the fighting had slackened after several Israeli armored vehicles moved into one village to enforce a cease-fire.

The battles in the mountainous district overlooking the capital involved militias of the Socialist Progressive Party, which represents the local Druze Muslim population, and the Christian Phalange Party.

Several Lebanese were injured in the villages of Kayfun, Souq el Gharb and Chanay, security sources said. An Israeli officer arranged a truce in Kayfun, and fighting dropped off in the other villages as well, Israeli military sources said.

The fighting took place a day after gunmen of the Druze militia had killed a Lebanese soldier and wounded three others in an attack with rocket-propelled grenades.

More Than 450 Reportedly Killed In Religious Protests in Nigeria

Reuters

LAGOS — More than 450 people were killed in the northeastern Nigerian town of Maiduguri last week in religious demonstrations that spread to two other northern cities, a newspaper reported Sunday.

The Daily Sketch quoted an authoritative source in Maiduguri as saying 452 people died in rioting involving extremist Muslims, followers of the late Alhaji Mohammed Marwa, whom they believe to be the prophet of Islam.

His sect was also blamed for disturbances in Kaduna, where police said 18 persons were killed in violence that erupted after the police tried to arrest about 200 extremists who had arrived in the city from Maiduguri.

A government spokesman, however, said Sunday that 44 persons were killed in Kaduna and two in Kano. He said 39 of the Kaduna victims were extremists killed by vigilante groups set up Friday and disbanded Saturday.

The violence in Maiduguri, 750 miles (1,200 kilometers) from Lagos, erupted Tuesday after the police tried to arrest 16 Alhaji Marwa followers who had been preaching that he was the true prophet of Islam and that the name of Mohammed, the prophet of Islam for orthodox Muslims, should not be mentioned.

The government in Lagos said 15 policemen had been killed in Maiduguri, where the number of civilian casualties was still unknown. There has been no official

comment on a report from the News Agency of Nigeria that 100 of the 110 policemen sent to quell the violence were still missing.

The violence was finally ended Friday morning by riot police called in from four other states. The state government reportedly was making plans to help those forced to flee their homes.

A government statement issued Sunday said the trouble started in Kaduna when the police went to investigate a report that about 200 extremists had arrived in the city after fleeing Maiduguri. It said arrows were fired at the police as they approached a Muslim prayer ground. A police superintendent and a sergeant were said to have been killed by machetes as the squad withdrew.

The spokesman, who was updating the figures in the statement, said three civilians were also killed.

In Kano, 79 people were arrested after three churches and some hotels were damaged by Muslim students, the statement said. It said the situation was quiet in all three towns affected, but the police were on the alert throughout the north in case of fresh trouble.

Muslim students were said to have gone on a rampage Saturday in Kano, a major center in the predominantly Muslim north. The students burned down churches after a dispute about the siting of a church close to a mosque. No deaths were reported.

There were no reports of violence in any of the three towns Sunday, and reporters in Kaduna said the city was quiet with the police patrolling the streets in strength.

The riots were the first major religious disturbances in Nigeria since the end of 1980, when hundreds of people were killed in 11 days of violence attributed to inflammatory preaching by Alhaji Marwa, who was himself among the victims.

Hundreds of his followers were imprisoned after the violence. The last of them were released in October on the anniversary of Nigerian independence, according to politicians in Lagos who have criticized the move.

U.S. Republicans Fight to Keep Senate Majority

The Economy Is the Battleground as Reagan Leads Party's Counterattack

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republican and Democratic leaders pressed their conflicting arguments on unemployment and Social Security in preparation for an election that the White House regards as a referendum on President Ronald Reagan's economic policies.

With the approach of the voting on Tuesday, Republican leaders, acknowledging the harm to their candidates from the 10.1 percent national unemployment rate, said they were resigned to significant losses in the House of Representatives.

But a late resurgence of partisan feeling among Democrats also forced the Republicans to mount a strenuous defense of a Senate majority they once regarded as secure from erosion.

Mr. Reagan, just back from a campaign trip to five Western states with important races for the upper house, broadcast a radio appeal Saturday for patience with his economic leadership. He asked voters not to turn on his programs after only a "13-month trial."

But Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, responding for the Democrats, said that the Reagan program had weakened the economy. Echoing a theme that many Democrats have used in the fall campaigns, Mr. Kennedy warned voters in a radio address that the

administration has "a secret post-election plan to slash Social Security and tarnish the golden years of the elderly."

Thirty-three Senate seats and all but two of the 435 congressional seats are at stake in this election to decide the makeup of the 98th Congress. Two seats in redrawn Georgia districts will be decided Nov. 30.

While local issues have been a factor in most of these contests, much of the \$98.5 million raised by the candidates went into a television advertising battle centered on the overarching question of which party more fully deserved the blame for the nation's economic ills.

Mr. Reagan, with his "stay the course" theme, stumped in 13 states to say that his policy of lowering inflation while unemployment increased is a painful corrective necessitated by past Democratic failures.

The Democrats, although generally fearful of criticizing Mr. Reagan personally, labored to stir a tide of populist resentment by suggesting that his administration is willing to sacrifice wage earners' jobs and cut Social Security benefits for the sake of its pro-business fiscal ideology.

The major national public opinion polls uniformly found voter preference running in favor of Democratic candidates. The New York Times-CBS News Poll put the Democratic edge at 52 percent to 38 percent. The Gallup Poll

found respondents favoring Democrats by 55 percent to 45 percent, and the Harris Poll showed a 52 percent to 40 percent advantage for Democrats.

Such findings, while they measure the general national trends rather than district-by-district standings, led to the predictions by leaders of both parties of significant Democratic gains in the House, where the party now holds 241 seats to the Republicans' 192.

Richard Richards, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that the Democrats would gain 20 seats. Privately, White House officials predicted the Democratic gains at 25 seats or more.

Martin Frank, director of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, projected a more modest gain of 15 seats for the Democrats. But Patrick H. Caddell, the Democratic poll-taker, came closer to stating the expectations of most leaders of his party in predicting a gain of 30 seats.

Losses of that magnitude would seriously damage Mr. Reagan's coalition in the House of Representatives and conservative Democrats, and make it essential for the Republicans to protect their controlling margin of 54 seats to 46 seats in the Senate.

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President Ronald Reagan campaigning in New Mexico last week for John Irick, left, the Republican candidate for governor, and Senator Harrison H. Schmitt Jr., who is seeking re-election.

Hollywood Insiders Say Drug Use Is Hurting Film Quality

By Robert Lindsey and Aljean Harmer
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The use of illicit drugs in Hollywood has become so pervasive that companies that insure movies have begun to amend their policies to reflect drug-related risks. And some people in the entertainment industry maintain that drug abuse is affecting the content and quality of films and television programs produced here.

Police investigators in Los Angeles contend that cocaine and other drugs are sold routinely on many film and television production sets.

Drug dealers, some of them riding in chauffeured limousines, make regular rounds to the homes of executives, performers and technicians in the film, television and rock music industries, some of whom are spending as much as \$1 million a year on cocaine.

Federal agents allege that William M. Herrick, who was indicted Friday on cocaine trafficking charges with John Z. Delorean, the former executive of the General Motors Corp., was among the major suppliers of cocaine to the Hollywood entertainment industry.

Since late summer, a Los Angeles County grand

jury has been investigating the death of the actor John Belushi from an overdose of cocaine and heroin March 5. According to investigators familiar with the case, the grand jury has received allegations of widespread use of illegal drugs in the entertainment business.

Interviews with law-enforcement officials, members of the industry and others confirm that consumption of illegal drugs — a fact of life in Hollywood since the 1920s — has ballooned since the late 1970s. And unlike the situation in the past, drugs are used openly, as if old taboos had evaporated, they say.

Police officials and industry insiders emphasize that drug abuse is not universal in the business, that many people spurn narcotics. But they also say that from the executive level at major studios to the technicians who help make movies, drugs, particularly cocaine, are now commonplace.

"It's at epidemic stages," said Lieutenant Ed Hawkins of the Los Angeles Police Department, who heads narcotics enforcement in the western part of the city, the area where most of the entertainment industry is concentrated.

According to an unreleased survey taken by a subcommittee of the Women's Committee of the Screen Actors Guild, 22 of 41 stunt women surveyed said

they had been offered drugs on a set or location, and nearly 25 said they had worked with someone who was under the influence of drugs. More than a third of the women said they had witnessed drug dealing on a set.

The death of Mr. Belushi and the near death of the comedian Richard Pryor more than two years ago, after he was severely burned while preparing cocaine to use in a highly potent form, have focused attention on the use of drugs here. But people in Hollywood say drug use is having a much broader impact on the industry than those instances indicate.

Richard Watkins, an adjuster here for Lloyds of London, said the growing use of cocaine during the shooting of films had prompted some companies that insure Hollywood productions to amend their policies, changing deductibility and exclusion clauses, to cut losses that they attribute to the drug.

Performers stimulated by the drug, he asserted, frequently stay up all night because they are unable to sleep, then call their director in the morning to say that they have flu.

The children of the actor Vic Morrow have filed a suit here contending that illegal drugs may have been used when a helicopter crashed July 23 during the making of a feature film, "The Twilight Zone," killing

Mr. Morrow and two Vietnamese children participating in the film.

Three weeks ago, Richard Dreyfuss, the Academy Award-winning star of "The Goodbye Girl," was charged with driving under the influence of drugs after he lost control of his car and it rolled over several times in Beverly Hills.

Mr. Dreyfuss is the latest in a series of Hollywood personalities who have gotten into trouble with law-enforcement officials in recent years over charges of possessing illegal drugs. Others include Robert Evans, the producer; Stan Dragoti, a director; and Louise Lasser, Linda Blair, Gail Fisher and MacKenzie Phillips, all actresses.

Mr. Belushi, a favorite of young audiences for his appearances on television's "Saturday Night Live" comedy show and in the film "The National Lampoon's Animal House," was found dead on March 5 at the Chateau Marmont Hotel, a Hollywood landmark.

After Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, the Los Angeles County coroner, announced a week later that the actor had died from "acute cocaine and heroin intoxication," the Los Angeles Police Department classified it

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INSIDE

■ When Congress returns after the election, Security reform will head the agenda. Legislators will need all of their craft and their courage to solve the system's financial woes. Page 3.

■ Kenneth D. Kamuda, the president of Zambia, has sharply criticized Reagan administration policies in black Africa and said former President Jimmy Carter was more favorably disposed toward the continent. Page 5.

■ Vietnam has declared "null and void" a UN General Assembly resolution calling for the withdrawal of its forces from Cambodia. Page 5.

■ Denise R. Hinton, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, has warned that unpunished murders and kidnappings are endangering U.S. support for their government. Page 6.



Waverley Root

■ Waverley Root, foreign correspondent and authority on food, has died. Page 6.

Tourism Is Helping Egypt Break Through Arab Ostracism

By William E. Farrell

New York Times Service

CAIRO — It was nearly 2 A.M., and Nadi Fouad, a belly dancer, was performing to the cheers of an audience made up almost entirely of foreigners.

Most of the customers at the Arizona, a nightclub on the road leading to the Pyramids, were from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf countries that severed diplomatic ties with Egypt when it signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Since Israel withdrew April 25 from the final occupied strip of Sinai, there has been much talk about readmitting Egypt into the Arab fold.

The official Egyptian position, as enunciated by President Hosni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali, is that Egypt is in no hurry, and that it is up to the Arab countries that ended ties to take the initiative to restore them. Only Somalia, Oman and Sudan now have diplomatic relations with Cairo.

"We welcome any resumption of relations with the Arab world, but we are not in a hurry," the foreign minister said last month. "We have our contacts with most of them."

None of the Arab nations that broke ties has gone

so far as to send back an ambassador. But there are those who believe that the restoration of diplomatic links by countries such as Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are inevitable, if not imminent.

What tends to get lost in discussions of Egypt's ostracism is that most of the Arab countries that broke relations have maintained low-level diplomatic interest sections in Cairo.

There is also a flow of tourists. Despite Arab diplomatic and economic sanctions against Egypt, many people from countries imposing the measures flock to Cairo, sometimes to escape the religious rigors of life under strict Moslem regimes.

"After all, we need not come here for the mosques," a Saudi said recently as he drank an Egyptian beer at the Arizona. "We have them plenty at home."

The nightclubs along the road to the Pyramids are primarily haunts for well-to-do Arabs from oil-producing countries. The music is usually Saudi, and the steep prices tend to keep out Egyptians.

The clubs are mostly patronized by men, although some families also visit them. At the Arizona, there was a family with an infant sleeping on a night club table.

The visiting Arabs arouse feelings of envy for many Egyptians. Such resentment surfaced in 1977, when many clubs on the Pyramid strip were set on fire during riots over the reduction of government food subsidies. The subsidies were quickly restored.

Egypt also maintains contact with the Arab world through the more than two million Egyptians working abroad. Most of them work in Arab countries, including the most militant opponent of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Libya.

There are Egyptian doctors in Bahrain, professors in Saudi Arabia, teachers and farming experts in Libya and laborers in most Arab countries.

Egypt's export of skilled and unskilled workers is one of the pillars of its economy. The workers earn a good deal more than they can here and send much of their earnings home.

Mubarak Cancels Appearance

President Mubarak abruptly canceled plans to attend an air force display in Egypt's western desert, saying he had to attend a political meeting instead.

Reuters and The Associated Press reported Sunday from Cairo.

The decision puzzled military observers since his

attendance at the display, being held Monday at Wadi Natrun, about 37 miles (about 60 kilometers) northwest of Cairo, had been described as a major engagement.

Officials said the president decided he would be too busy for the military demonstration because he had to attend a training course being held for younger members of the ruling National Democratic Party.

President Mubarak had been due to watch planes make training attacks with live ammunition on ground targets and to see the launch of a Maverick missile from a U.S.-built F-4 Phantom jet.

It was at a military parade in October last year that President Anwar Sadat was assassinated. But officials said Mr. Mubarak's change of plan was not made on security grounds.

The exercise is being held to mark the 50th anniversary of the Egyptian Air Force. The Middle East News Agency said Saturday that seven Arab countries, including four that severed relations with Cairo because of its peace treaty with Israel, had sent military delegations to attend the celebrations.

The government agency said countries sending delegations included Iraq, Jordan, Sudan, Oman, Morocco, United Arab Emirates and Somalia.

Israeli General Tells Inquiry Panel He Feared a Massacre of Refugees

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Army's northern commander testified Sunday that he and other Israeli officers harbored private fears that mass killing of civilians would result from the decision to Lebanese Christian militia units into the Palestinian refugee camps of West Beirut.

Testifying before the three-member judicial board of inquiry that is investigating Israel's role in the massacre last month, Major General Amir Drori said that one officer, identified only as "Reuven," warned of a possible massacre on Sept. 16, the night the Phalangist units entered the Sabra and Chatila camps.

"Everyone, somewhere in his mind, conceived of such a possibility," General Drori acknowledged during questioning.

This conclusion by General Drori, the Israeli field commander in Lebanon during the war, is sharply at odds with the repeated public assertions by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon that no Israeli official ever considered the possibility of a Phalangist rampage against Palestinian civilians.

It was clear from Sunday's session and the earlier public questioning of Mr. Sharon that the commission is zeroing in on two points: whether the Israelis did, or should have, anticipated the possibility of a massacre, and why they did not act sooner than they did to halt the slaughter.

According to Mr. Sharon, Israeli

intelligence officials estimate that 700 to 800 Palestinian men, women and children were killed from Thursday night, Sept. 16, to Saturday morning, Sept. 18, when the Phalangist units left the refugee neighborhoods.

General Drori testified that he ordered a halt to Phalangist operations inside the camps, while allowing the militia units to remain in the area, late on the morning of Sept. 17. He said he did this based on a "bad feeling" conveyed to him by the Israeli divisional commander in Beirut, identified only as "Amos."

"All I had was suspicions," he said, based on fragmentary reports, including one that in conducting house-to-house searches in the refugee neighborhoods the militiamen were "shooting into buildings as they entered."

After issuing the order, General Drori said, he telephoned the Israeli Army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan, and told him, "I think that" perhaps the Phalangists overdid it.

The order that General Drori said he issued Sept. 17 is the earliest indication yet of serious, high-level Israeli concern over what was happening inside the camps, and left open questions of when other, more senior officials also learned of a possible massacre.

While General Drori said that on that Friday morning he had no specific information about a massacre, the commission late Sunday made public an excerpt from testimony Thursday by an Israeli tank commander. The commander,

Lieutenant Avi Grabovsky, said he saw Phalangists assaulting and killing Palestinians at Chatila on the Friday in question.

The officer said his tank crew told him that Israeli regimental headquarters had already been informed that civilians were being killed. The regimental commander, he added, told the soldiers who reported the killing that "we know, it's not to our liking, and not to intervene."

Envoy's Advice Rejected

Israel has rejected advice from its ambassador in Washington, Moshe Ahrens, to soften its stand on the Palestinian question, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

The Israeli cabinet decided Sunday to retain the present policy of building Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, home-land of 1,300,000 Palestinians, said a government spokesman, Dan Meridor.

Earlier, government officials confirmed that Mr. Ahrens, previously regarded as a hard-liner, had recommended a six-month freeze on new settlements.

Mr. Ahrens' advice, made about two weeks ago, was bitterly denounced by members of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's rightist coalition.

Request on New Hotel

Egypt has officially asked Israel to cancel Monday's inauguration of a hotel in the disputed Sinai border area of Tab, saying the opening was a violation of agreements between the two countries. The Associated Press reported.



Cars were set on fire during a protest against a nuclear power station in Vireux, France.

French Police, Nuclear Protesters Clash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIREUX, France — Police using tear gas clashed here early Sunday with stone-throwing demonstrators protesting the siting of a nuclear power station at Chooz in northeast France near the Belgian border.

Police said the anti-nuclear protesters were joined in Vireux by steelworkers from nearby Chiers who were protesting the closing of their plant by the government for economic reasons.

Police said they had picked up four or five demonstrators for questioning. No injuries were reported.

The demonstration at Chooz was organized by the French-Belgian Anti-Nuclear Action Front to protest the proposed construction of a second nuclear energy plant at Chooz.

The confrontation began Saturday afternoon

when about 100 militants barricaded a bridge leading to the nuclear plant with steel cables and tree trunks. On Sunday, police said, the demonstrators hurled stones to try to prevent police from cutting a cable across a main road. After an hour's battle, police dragged away the tree trunks.

In Salzgitter, West Germany, eight police officers were hurt Sunday in clashes with anti-nuclear activists protesting plans to store radioactive waste at an old iron ore mine in northern Germany.

West German police said they detained 15 persons after 1,200 of the 6,000 demonstrators tried to get into the mine site by using a railway wagon to break down the boundary fence. They said demonstrators threw tear gas and nails across the access road, cut telephone lines, and hurled ball bearings at a police helicopter.

Greek Socialists Swept a Town by Opposing Pollution and Bureaucrats

By Marvin Howe

New York Times Service

ALIVERI, Greece — The Socialist Party took this town last week, as it did most cities and towns in Greece's first municipal elections since the party came to power nationally last year.

A poster of Communist origin showing lugubrious factory chimneys spouting black smoke over a radiantly green countryside pointed out one major problem that the Socialists, better than anyone else, were able to exploit.

The problem of industrial pollution was important to Aliveri. So was gaining more administrative responsibility from the bureaucrats in Athens. Throughout Greece, the Socialists emphasized both issues in a successful campaign to instill the idea that they were out to change people's lives for the better.

In this prosperous industrial-farm center on the island of Euboea, 55 miles (88 kilometers) from Athens, the two major campaign issues seemed particularly timely.

In Aliveri's war against pollution, the main target is

a new cement factory that has just begun operations. But there are other problems — ash from the national power plant and pollution from tankers and other vessels idled in the nearby channel by the worldwide shipping crisis.

The villagers want to get rid of the pollution, not the factories that have brought prosperity to the rural area and provided jobs when unemployment was getting to be a serious problem.

"We tried to get the cement factory moved but it was too late and too expensive so now all we can do is insist on pollution controls," said Lazarus Christostalis, the Socialist mayor of Aliveri, who was re-elected Oct. 24 for a second four-year term.

Mr. Christostalis, 44, a pharmacist, won on the slogan "for a humane life in a humane town" and his victory was seen as a defeat for the cement factory, whose managers openly backed his conservative rival.

It was also a kind of vote of confidence in Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's Panhellenic Socialist Movement, which has created a feeling of change in this ancient hillside village of 5,123 people that over-

looks the Euripus channel separating Euboea from mainland Greece.

Although a year of socialism has not wrought miracles, some here say the changes are beginning to have effects on people's lives.

Environmental moves have been accompanied by decentralization, which is starting to show results in local government as well as in state-run enterprises. Municipalities are now authorized to set up companies of their own to obtain some local funds and do not depend wholly on Athens.

In the nearby state lignite mine, the plant manager, Emmanuel Bolaris, said there was more flexibility in management and a speeding up of the administrative process. Mr. Bolaris said the Socialist's new labor law, which provides for worker participation in decision-making, has led to greater cooperation between labor and management.

There have been no strikes at the mine in the last year, contrary to 1980 when there were several strikes for more participation and pay raises, he said. Workers got raises in January, with the lower echelon re-

ceiving slightly more than the 25 percent increase in inflation, and others somewhat less.

"The system has been taken out of the workers' demands," Mr. Bolaris said.

Complaints from the villagers emphasized the rising cost of living and the government's inability to curb it. A taverna owner pointed out that the price of meat had gone up 25 percent in the last year.

Nikos Gotsis, a retired construction worker, who was elected on the Socialist ticket to the village council of neighboring Avlonari, said "people feel much freer." He recalled that in the past the police "kept files on people and denounced them as communists if they bought an opposition newspaper."

Most people in Aliveri seemed uninterested in Mr. Papandreu's foreign policy or in his failure to fulfill radical electoral promises such as closing down U.S. military bases.

But Mayor Christostalis, citing policy differences with the United States in the past, said: "The people are confident that Mr. Papandreu's government will follow a more independent line towards the Americans and everybody else."

Sakharov Letter Says KGB Stole His Papers

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov, the banished dissident and physicist, said in a letter disclosed during the weekend that Soviet security agents had stolen him, smashed the rear window of his car and taken his unpublished memoirs, diaries and other personal papers.

In the letter, addressed to the chief of the KGB, the state security police, Mr. Sakharov said the theft was the fourth in as many years and demanded the return of the papers as well as guarantees "against further criminal actions by your subordinates."

The letter was given Saturday to Western reporters by Yelena G. Bonner, the physicist's wife.

Mr. Sakharov told the security chief, Vitaly V. Fedorchuk, that he had no doubt that the attack had been the work of KGB agents. He noted he had been under surveillance since he was banished in January 1980 from Moscow to Gorki, a major city and industrial center on the Volga River.

"No one can approach me and start a conversation without being noticed by them," Mr. Sakharov

wrote of the security agents, "and if an 'ordinary' thief had stolen my briefcase, I presume they would have seized him immediately."

He said the theft occurred at 4 P.M. on Oct. 11 as he sat in the driver's seat of his car parked outside a Volga River landing. He said his wife was buying tickets at the time.

"Someone glanced in the window and asked me a question," Mr. Sakharov wrote. "I answered him, and then my memory goes blank. The window of the rear door was smashed, which I had not noticed or heard, even though many shards of glass had fallen into the car and onto the pavement, undoubtedly making a great racket."

"I presume, although I cannot prove it legally, that a drug with instantaneous effect was used against me. I remember only that the briefcase was being lifted through the window."

Mr. Sakharov said the briefcase contained 900 pages of handwritten memoirs, 500 pages of typewritten text, six personal diaries, his internal passport, driver's license, will and "very personally important and irreplaceable" letters and documents. He said the thieves also took a camera and radio, a savings bank passbook and 60 rubles in cash.

There was no immediate explanation of why he was carrying all his personal papers.

He said that the manuscript of his memoirs encompassed the work of four and a half years and that he regarded these as purely personal and not intended for publication.

He said that, in view of the theft, "I consider myself bound to reconstruct and publish the memoirs as soon as possible."

Miss Bonner said a copy of the letter had been sent to Anatoli P. Alexandrov, the president of the Academy of Sciences, of which



Andrei D. Sakharov

Mr. Sakharov remains a member despite his enforced residence in Gorki.

In a postscript on the copy addressed to Mr. Alexandrov, Mr. Sakharov said he had intended to devote much of his energy to scientific work but that the repeated theft of his papers, including scientific studies, denied him the conditions necessary for concerted work.

In Gorki, Mr. Sakharov is reported to have pursued theoretical work on the origins of the universe. The work was interrupted a year ago when he and Miss Bonner waged a hunger strike to demand permission for their young ward, Liza Alexeyeva, to emigrate and join Miss Bonner's son by her first marriage. The authorities relented after 17 days and Miss Alexeyeva now lives in the Boston area.

In addition to the letter to Mr. Fedorchuk, Miss Bonner made public two telegrams sent by Mr. Sakharov to President Francois Mitterrand of France and to Pope John Paul II, asking them to intercede with the Soviet government on behalf of Anatoli B. Shcharansky, the imprisoned dissident who has been on a hunger strike at the prison where he is serving part of a 13-year term after a conviction on espionage charges.

U.S. Sanctions Against Warsaw Felt Mainly by People, Glemp Says

United Press International

TARANTO, Italy — Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Roman Catholic primate of Poland, has said that the effect of American sanctions against the Polish regime is felt mainly by the people.

He also said Saturday that the church does not support the clandestine call for a strike by Polish workers on Nov. 10 "because we have noted that after a failed protest demonstration there is an increase of oppression."

Archbishop Glemp made the statements at a news conference in Taranto, a naval port in southern Italy, after receiving a 1982 peace prize from a local Roman Catholic cultural organization.

"From America we receive a great deal of charitable aid, food, shoes, all things of which we have extreme need," he said. "But what we need above all is to get the economy moving, to get out of the crisis, and this can be achieved only through economic aid to our country."

"That is how employment can be created," he said. "Food and shoes are important, certainly, but food and shoes are quickly used up."

Archbishop Glemp said the dialogue between the church and the military government in Poland had not been broken off, but that the dialogue between the government and Polish society had been interrupted.

"This is because society has no authentic representative, because the representative forces of the nation have been concentrated in the Solidarity union," he said.

Asked when Pope John Paul II was likely to be able to make his long-projected visit to Poland, Archbishop Glemp said he hoped it could be made in "May, June or July of next year." He said he hoped to fix the date in a meeting with the country's military ruler, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, this week.

Thatcher-Mitterrand Talks

United Press International

PARIS — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and President Francois Mitterrand will meet in Paris on Thursday and Friday for their countries' regular summit meeting, the Elysee Palace said Friday.

In Warsaw on Saturday, the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, denounced Western support for the Nov. 10 strike call, warning that such protests could lead to bloodshed. He stressed that the duration of martial law would be determined in part by what occurs that day.

Mr. Urban, speaking to a small group of specially invited Western correspondents, primarily directed his denunciation against Western radio stations such as Radio Free Europe and Voice of America.

Western stations, including the British Broadcasting Corp., which broadcast appeals by the Solidarity underground and opposition information into Poland, have long been a target of official attack.

Mr. Urban touched only briefly on the controversy over President Ronald Reagan's revocation of Poland's most-favored-nation trade status and other sanctions. He said that retaliatory steps against the United States were still under discussion.

"We have emphasized and still emphasize that there is still a connection between the will to lift martial law this year and peace in Poland," he added.

Spain Is Expected to Recast Ties With U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Moran said, "because the United States has a position and we want them to be able to save face." Additionally, the agreement, which the Spaniards call a treaty, already has passed through the U.S. Congress without objection as is.

What the Socialists would like, he said, is to modify the agreement, to "clarify and make stronger" provisions that Spain be informed of and have some vote power over U.S. use of the bases for stopover flights to an ongoing destination.

For example, the Socialists are concerned that possible U.S. resupply of Israel, via Spain, in the event of future Middle East conflict could damage relations with the Arab world. Such concerns are not new to the left here, and Franco prohibited such landings during the 1973 Israeli-Egyptian war.

The Socialists also would like a full bilateral defense guarantee from the United States, covering all territory including the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla on the Moroccan coast. It is an issue that has always been difficult.

Since Morocco claims sovereignty over the enclaves.

Once the agreement is reworked, Mr. Moran said, the Socialists feel they should have the option. If Spain decides to stay in NATO, or limiting military participation, as does France, which does not belong to the NATO military structure.

The Socialists know much if not all of this is unacceptable to the United States, and even to many allies in Europe. But Mr. Moran described it as a bargaining position.

WORLD BRIEFS

France Names Ambassador to Iran

PARIS — France announced Sunday the appointment of a new ambassador to Iran, filling a post left vacant since angry crowds surrounded the French Embassy in Tehran in August 1981 to demand the extradition of the former Iranian president, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, and an insurgent leader, Massoud Rajavi.

The announcement of Jose Paoli's posting to Tehran was made in the official government journal. It followed an announcement by the state-owned airline Air France that it would resume its weekly passenger flights between Paris and Tehran. Early this year, France sent a charge d'affaires to Tehran.

On Aug. 5, 1981, President Francois Mitterrand advised French citizens living and working in Iran to return home temporarily, after thousands of Iranians surrounded the embassy to protest France's refusal to extradite the two Iranians. Mr. Bani-Sadr and Mr. Rajavi fled Iran on July 29, 1981, and settled in the Paris suburb of Auvers-sur-Oise.

Gandhi Makes Plea for Bhutto's Wife

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has appealed to Pakistan to allow the wife of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister of Pakistan who was executed by the present regime, to go abroad for medical treatment, a government spokesman said Sunday.

An External Affairs Ministry spokesman confirmed a report by the Press Trust of India that Mrs. Gandhi had written to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq interceding on behalf of Nusrat Bhutto, who has sought permission to go abroad for treatment of suspected lung cancer. Mrs. Gandhi's letter said she was making the appeal on humanitarian grounds and was not trying to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs.

The Bhutto family has been a focus of opposition to Pakistan's military rule since Mr. Bhutto was executed in April 1979 after being convicted of conspiring to murder a political opponent. President Zia is due in New Delhi on Monday for a brief visit before starting a tour of Southeast Asian countries.

Hindus and Moslems Clash in India

NEW DELHI — Clashes between Hindus and Moslems continued Sunday in the western state of Gujarat, where six persons have been killed since last Wednesday.

Arsonists set fire to three buildings Sunday in Baroda, 500 miles (800 kilometers) southwest of New Delhi, and one person was hospitalized after being stabbed, police said. On Saturday, one person was stabbed to death and 13 persons were injured. Troops patrolled Baroda, and police were ordered to shoot on sight any arsonist or looter, officials said. More than 350 persons have been arrested in the city since Wednesday, officials said.

Elsewhere, civil disobedience by Sikhs continued in the northwestern state of Punjab. Police arrested 153 demonstrators Sunday, bringing to 36,737 the number of arrests in the past three months, officials said. The trouble focuses on demands by Sikhs for political autonomy for the state. In Amritsar, a Sikh spiritual center 250 miles northwest of New Delhi, 153 demonstrators allowed themselves to be arrested Sunday in a "fill the jails" campaign, officials said.

Sadat Brother Jailed in Fraud Case

CAIRO — Esmat Sadat, 57, a half-brother of the late President Anwar Sadat, has been imprisoned pending trial on charges that he planned a series of business frauds, an official in the prosecutor general's office announced Sunday.

Mr. Sadat and three of his sons were taken to a prison south of Cairo on Friday, an official said. Meanwhile, members of Mr. Sadat's immediate family have been forbidden to leave Egypt pending completion of an investigation. The prosecutor's office told newspapers of claims that prospective home buyers paid large sums of money to a savings and loan company that was said to have functioned along the Mediterranean coast.

The investigators said inquiries have indicated that several government ministers and provincial governors may have had connections to the saving company, which was allegedly fraudulent. The prosecutor's office said Esmat Sadat and his sons were arrested "out of concern for the progress of the investigation."

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Dutch Parties Agree to Split Cabinet Jobs

Reuters

THE HAGUE — Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands has said Rijkswijkers, head of the Christian Democratic Appeal Party, to form a center-right coalition government.

The way was cleared for the new government when the Christian Democrats and the conservative Liberal Party agreed Saturday on the division of ministerial posts in a new cabinet. The queen made her request later in the day.

Political sources said the new government would be sworn in within the next few days.

The parties agreed that the Christian Democrats will be in charge of eight ministries while the liberals will control six. There will be eight state secretaries chosen from each party. No lists of prospective ministers were available, however.

The agreement on the cabinet was reached after five hours of talks between Mr. Lubbers, 43, a former businessman, and Ed Nijpels, leader of the Liberals.

The agreed to scrap the Health and Environment Ministry and to distribute its functions among the remaining ministries, according to Willem Scholten, the official mediator. The Christian Democrats



Rijkswijkers

agreed to take charge of the Finance and Defense ministries.

The two parties agreed Tuesday on a program involving extensive spending cuts in the next four years. The program also indicated willingness to permit the deployment of NATO cruise missiles on Dutch soil if East-West arms talks in Geneva failed, an issue that has caused deep rifts in the Netherlands.

Mr. Lubbers, who will be the Netherlands' youngest prime minister, replaced Andries van Agt as Christian Democratic leader following Mr. van Agt's surprise resignation in early October.

In elections in September, the Labor Party became the biggest party in the Dutch parliament, even though the center and right parties won a combined total of 81 of the 150 seats.

U.S. Republicans Fighting To Keep Majority in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. Democrats Seize on Social Security Issue

Campaigners Say Letter Shows That Republicans Want to Reduce Benefits

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Congress returns from the campaign trail, Social Security reform will be at the top of its agenda. But since it is such a volatile and controversial issue, the lawmakers will need all of their craft and courage to find a solution to the system's deep-seated financial problems.

Like a time bomb, the issue has been ticking steadily throughout the campaign, threatening to blow up in Republican faces. But now the Republicans may have lit the fuse themselves, and the Democrats are delighted.

The Republicans accuse the Democrats of playing politics with a critical problem in the Social Security system, which provides retirement benefits and disability payments. "They have succeeded in making it impossible to discuss Social Security in any rational way," complained Rich Galen, spokesman for the National Republican Congressional Committee.

The Democrats just smile and count the votes. "We cannot disguise our glee," said Bob Neuman,

a spokesman for the Democratic National Committee.

The dispute involves a fund-raising letter written six weeks ago by Representative Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan, chairman of the congressional committee. The letter focused on Social Security.

Tests showed, however, that the letter was not successful in attracting contributions, and it was quickly scrapped. But the Democratic National Committee "summed up on it" last week when a recipient sent it to party headquarters.

In the letter, Mr. Vander Jagt suggested three possible methods of reforming the system and asked Republicans to cast mock ballots on their preference. One option was to make the system voluntary, a move that some experts say almost certainly would destroy it.

The suggestion was particularly unfortunate for the Republicans because President Ronald Reagan has spent the last 18 years trying to live down a proposal, made while campaigning for Barry M. Goldwater in the 1964 presidential race, favoring a voluntary retirement program.

A Republican campaign strategist, who did not want his name used, called the letter "very unadvised" and added, "to have anything associated with the Republican Party mention a voluntary retirement system is a red flag."

The Democrats quickly made an issue of the letter. "It gave us a wonderful opportunity to flail away at the suspicion that the Republican administration has a hidden agenda that includes fundamental cuts and changes in Social Security," Mr. Neuman said.

Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Democrat from Massachusetts and the speaker of the House, issued a statement Thursday calling on the president to "repudiate immediately" the letter.

Mr. O'Neill urged Mr. Reagan to put off any consideration of Social Security reforms until after the new Congress convenes in January, presumably with more Democratic members than the current one, which is to return for a lame duck session on Nov. 29.

Democratic allies in organized labor and senior citizens' groups

joined in the denunciations of the letter.

The Democrats had been planning before the letter surfaced to make Social Security a major part of their final campaign effort. Two five-minute commercials focusing on the issue had been prepared for broadcast on national television over the weekend. Local party candidates also have started broadcasting advertisements containing the same message: A vote for the Republicans is a vote against Social Security.

Faced with this assault by the Democrats, Mr. Reagan brought up the issue on his own in an effort to control the damage. While campaigning Thursday, he denounced the attacks as "sheer demagoguery," saying it was a "dishonest canard" to imply that he favors cutting the benefits of current recipients.

He received support from Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, who released a new study that accuses Democrats of sponsoring legislation in 1977 that trimmed retirement benefits by as much as \$130 a month.

The Social Security issue has been a problem for Mr. Reagan since he became president. Early in 1981, he pointed out the long-term financing problems facing the system and proposed changes that would postpone and reduce benefits for future recipients.

The reaction was so devastating that the White House withdrew the proposal and appointed a commission to study the problem and report back after the elections.

Then, with White House endorsement, Congress adopted a package of budget cuts, some of them involving Social Security. The most important was elimination of the minimum benefit, which is received by some of the nation's poorest citizens, most of them women.

The Democrats, looking to the election, proposed a series of riders to restore the minimum and forced Republicans to cast embarrassing votes against it. Finally, Mr. Reagan changed his position and endorsed restoration of the benefit.

But Democrats are reminding voters that many Republicans voted three times against restoration of the minimum benefit before reversing course.

Now the Republican letter adds ammunition for these salvos. "It's one of those things," said Mr. Neuman, "that you hope will happen in the final days of a campaign."



AUTO ART — Fernández Arman, a French-American sculptor, displays his 18-meter (59 feet) column of concrete and 60 cars, which is on display in the park of the Contemporary Art Center du Montcel in Jouy-en-Josas, France.

Anti-Gun Drive in U.S. Faces Well-Funded Foe

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Gun manufacturers and enthusiasts, led by the National Rifle Association, have spent more than \$5 million so far in their effort to defeat a landmark California gun-control initiative on Tuesday's state ballot.

The massive television, radio and newspaper campaign has dwarfed the \$1.7 million spent so far on behalf of the proposal, listed as Proposition 13 on the ballot, which would put a ceiling on the number of handguns in the state and require their registration.

The latest California poll by Mervyn Field showed, for the first time, that the measure appeared to be losing, 49 percent to 41 percent. Gun control supporters and opponents both say the results in California may influence national efforts to curb handguns for years to come.

The huge "anti-15" campaign chest "allowed them to get their ads on the air at least 15 months before we could do anything," said Howard Gindoff, press secretary of the "Yes on 15" campaign. "That made a big difference."

Californians have never voted statewide on a gun control measure, and the proposal before them is unique.

It would put a ceiling on the number of handguns, now estimated at between 3.2 million and 5 million in the state, ban the importation of handguns after Election Day and prohibit the sale of unregistered handguns after April 30.

Residents could still buy registered guns from dealers or each other, a concession to citizens worried about protection of their homes that makes the initiative different from stricter American gun-control acts, such as the one in the District of Columbia.

Supporters say that the initiative would reduce handgun crime and accidents and give police an additional tool to stop criminals by establishing a mandatory six-month jail term for anyone carrying a concealed handgun in public.

Opponents argue that the initiative would limit citizens' ability to protect themselves and that it would not really deter crime.

The NRA has contributed \$2.8 million, more than half the total for the "anti-15" campaign. Most of that has come from direct mail appeals to NRA members, according to the group.

California Train Fire Linked to Vandalism

The Associated Press
MISSION VIEJO, California — A fire aboard an Amtrak commuter train last week may have started when a fuel line was struck by a steel bar placed on the tracks by vandals, Santa Fe Railroad officials say.

Thick black smoke filled the two engines and the first passenger car on the train at dusk Thursday as it headed from Los Angeles to San Diego. Nine of the train's 230 passengers were slightly injured, some by smoke inhalation.

U.S. and Allies Step Up East-West Trade Talks

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senior U.S., European and Japanese diplomats held further discussions this week in an accelerated effort to negotiate a new East-West trade policy, according to diplomatic sources.

Although European diplomats said progress had been made, both European and American sources indicated that agreement on such prickly issues as the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe was not yet imminent. However, another meeting was expected to be held Monday, depending on the outcome of the weekend discussions.

The talks over the weekend followed the diplomats' second major meeting in a week Friday.

Participants in the discussions, informed sources said, were asking their respective governments for instructions.

European diplomats continued to express optimism that the Reagan administration might soften or drop its sanctions against companies involved in the development of the Soviet gas pipeline in return for agreement on an allied policy on trade with the Soviet Union.

A diplomat said, in an apparent reference to France: "There is progress being made. People who were being difficult are not so much now." France had previously been portrayed by U.S. officials as blocking agreement.

Another diplomat indicated that a unified European-Japanese position on a compromise proposal was expected to be studied by U.S. officials over the weekend.

A Reagan administration spokesman said after Friday's talks that the "character of the meeting was not one to make a breakthrough and it didn't."

The meeting Friday, involving Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger and ambassadors from several European countries and Japan, was the second in a week and followed talks among Europeans in Luxembourg on Tuesday.

The latest round of discussions is an expansion of earlier talks between Mr. Eagleburger and the ambassadors from Britain, France, West Germany and Italy, the four countries now directly affected by the pipeline sanctions.

The sanctions, initiated in response to the imposition of martial law by Poland's Soviet-backed government, has turned into one of

the most divisive issues between the United States and its European allies in years.

Against the backdrop of intense diplomatic maneuvering, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Charles T. Manatt, asserted Friday that the Reagan administration was using the negotiations "as a political pawn to make an announcement before Tuesday's elections."

Mr. Manatt said the administration had brought pressure against Japan and France to agree to a compromise approach on a substitute for the pipeline sanctions policy, threatening difficulties on other trade issues if they did not.

"These delicate matters, affecting the employment of thousands of American citizens and U.S. relations, should not be used for partisan political purposes," Mr. Manatt said.

Larry M. Speakes, President Ronald Reagan's deputy press secretary, quickly characterized Mr. Manatt's charges as "bunk." Mr. Speakes, who was traveling with Mr. Reagan on a campaign trip through the West, added: "We do not anticipate an immediate change in the president's position on the pipeline. There have been consultations and they will continue."

A State Department official said of the pace of the talks: "Nobody is slowing it down and nobody is artificially speeding it up. It's going as fast as it can."

Hiroshi Ota, spokesman for the Japanese Embassy, stressed that the sanctions issue had not been raised by the United States "in the usual sense of language."

In the sense that the trade sanctions issue is another thorny problem, just as it is with Europe," Mr. Ota said, "then it is an issue, like citrus, beef or others. But in no way is there linkage, as if to say, 'you do this, we do that.'"

Sources familiar with U.S.-French trade relations also said they had detected nothing to back up Mr. Manatt's charge of U.S. pressure on Paris.

In a campaign trip to the Middle West a week ago, Mr. Reagan had spoken in optimistic terms about the negotiations then under way in Washington on a formula for East-West trade.

The United States is seeking broad agreement with members of the European Community, Canada and Japan on a policy for trade with the Soviet Union covering credits, energy purchases, sale of high-technology items and general levels of trade in strategic goods.

Fired Energy Official Assails Boss

Dismissal Linked to Reagan Attack on Conservation Effort

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two years after he received a presidential merit award, the government's top expert on energy conservation says he is being forced out of his job, a victim of what he called the Reagan administration's effort to "do away with all federal conservation programs."

Maxine Savitz, who has been deputy assistant secretary of energy for conservation since January 1979, was fired Wednesday because she did not report Oct. 25 to a new job in Golden, Colorado.

"This was nothing more than a thinly veiled attempt to force me off the rolls," Mrs. Savitz said. "I have two children in high school, and my husband, Alan, has just signed a three-year contract to head psychiatry at Greater South-east Community Hospital" in Washington, she said. "They knew perfectly well I could not accept this transfer."

Mrs. Savitz, who joined the federal government in 1973 after doing conservation research for the National Science Foundation, said she thinks that Joseph J. Tribble, assistant energy secretary, was making her the scapegoat for his failure to "kill conservation programs."

"I really believe he came here to do away with all the conservation programs except for a small amount of long-term research and development, and he hasn't been successful," Mrs. Savitz said. "And I think he blames me for that instead of recognizing that many people in the Congress and private sector think there is a proper role for the federal government in conservation."

Mr. Tribble, who summoned Mrs. Savitz to his office Wednesday and gave her the required 30 days' advance notice of dismissal, did not return a reporter's telephone calls.

Mrs. Savitz's dismissal is the latest turn in the battle between the administration and Congress over

the government's role in promoting energy conservation.

The administration has cut the amount requested for energy conservation in its fiscal 1983 budget to \$326 million, less than half the \$757 million spent under President Jimmy Carter's fiscal 1981 budget.

A number of influential members of Congress, many of them Republicans, have been highly critical of the effort to dismantle the Department of Energy's conservation programs and have voted greater funding than the White House requested.

Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, and seven House Republicans sent letters to Energy Secretary James B. Edwards criticizing his department's treatment of Mrs. Savitz.

"Dedicated civil servants who have served the public interest so

well should not be told to pack their bags and abandon their families on a moment's notice," Mr. Percy said.

As to what comes next, Mrs. Savitz said she intends to continue working and running the conservation programs for her final 30 days.

■ **Edwards Issues Denial**
Mr. Edwards denied Thursday that Mrs. Savitz had been forced from office. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The energy secretary said Mrs. Savitz voluntarily became part of the senior executive service, a classification that makes her eligible for salary bonuses but that also removed her from certain civil service protections.

"When it comes time to transfer them, then they want to have it both ways," Mr. Edwards said.

Use of Drugs Widespread In Hollywood

(Continued from Page 1)

as a routine drug overdose, one of more than 600 they expected in the country this year.

An investigation of his death was begun in late summer by the Los Angeles County grand jury after a singer, Cathy Evelyn Smith, who was with Mr. Belushi on the morning he died, was quoted in The National Enquirer as saying that she administered a coup de grace by giving him an injection of heroin and cocaine.

According to the newspaper, Miss Smith, who investigators have said was a former rock music groupie who supplied drugs to some people in the entertainment world, said Mr. Belushi spent the night before his death drinking wine and "speedballing," a term meaning the injection of a potent mixture of heroin and cocaine.

Miss Smith later said her interview had been distorted by The National Enquirer. The publication provided tape-recordings of the interview to the grand jury.

Interviews with directors, agents and studio executives confirmed the allegations of widespread drug use made before the grand jury, although most of the people interviewed agreed to talk only if assured that they would not be identified.

There was almost unanimous agreement among those interviewed that when the people in charge of a movie are heavy users of cocaine, the finished movie shows the effects.

"When the director or stars or producer are on cocaine, they seem to have tunnel vision," said a studio production vice president. "There's a party going on on screen, but the audience isn't invited."

U.S. Area Bombed In West Germany

Reuters

GIESSEN, West Germany — A bomb exploded early Sunday in a U.S. military housing area here, wrecking 15 cars and breaking windows, police said.

No one was reported injured, but police estimated damage at up to 400,000 Deutsche marks (\$157,000).

There have been several similar attacks on housing developments for the U.S. military in the Frankfurt area in recent months. In most cases they appear to have been aimed at property rather than people.



DELOREAN ON BAIL — John Z. DeLoorean is embraced by his wife, Cristina Ferrare, after his release on \$10-million bond from a federal prison near Los Angeles. Mr. DeLoorean, president of the troubled DeLoorean Motor Co., in Northern Ireland, had been indicted earlier Friday on drug trafficking charges. Also indicted were William M. Hetrick and Stephen L. Arrington.

ed. You can't enter into the logic of the film. The sin is the mess that results on the screen."

The huge cost overruns on some movies have been attributed in part to delays and the need for retakes caused by participants who were using cocaine.

On the other hand, large amounts of cocaine on a set do not necessarily mean a movie will be a critical or financial flop. Some people have attested to the large quantity of drugs on the location of the critically acclaimed "Close Encounters of the Third Kind."

The movie's producer, Julia Phillips, who has said she started using cocaine on "Close Encounters," has estimated that she spent more than \$1 million on her cocaine habit. Steven Spielberg, the director of "Close Encounters," has never been implicated as a cocaine user.

Mr. Dragoti, the director of "Love at First Bite," said a year ago, "Nobody makes any moral

judgments about cocaine because it's so widespread," Mr. Dragoti, who had been arrested in West Germany for possession of cocaine and who admitted his guilt, said. "If people are afraid to hire you, it's only because they're afraid you're out of control."

Dr. Ronald K. Siegel, a psychopharmacologist who operates a clinic here that treats cocaine users, attributes the drug's popularity in the entertainment world largely to the cyclical nature of their work.

"They work periodically," he said. "They may work very intensely for several months and then there are long periods of boredom. And cocaine is very glamorous and glittery; it's a very exciting drug with a lot of appeal."

While most of his current clients work in the entertainment industry, Mr. Siegel emphasized that "we see almost as many people from business, people who are captains of industry, and from profes-

sional sports" as from the entertainment world. "I don't think it's particularly indigenous to the entertainment industry."

Cocaine, he said, generally does not impair the work or family life of users. But he said a small percentage of users develop such a craving for cocaine that it all but takes over their lives. For many of them the result is a collapsed marriage and ruined career, he said.

"Why is the drug so popular? It makes them feel good." In some male patients, he said, cocaine has improved their sex lives. "It is the most tenacious of drug dependencies," he said.

Law-enforcement officials say it is difficult to arrest users connected with the industry because of limited police manpower and, more important, because it is very hard for undercover agents to penetrate the Hollywood social world and gather evidence against users who take the drugs in private homes.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Evolution in Spain

You do not have to be Spanish to celebrate the news from Madrid. Nor need you be a Socialist to take heart in the convincing majority won by Felipe González's party in last week's free election. There will be time enough to consider what it means for American diplomacy. Consider first what it means for Spain.

A fierce civil war and three decades of Franco autocracy shadowed the rebirth of Spanish democracy. Before the old general's death in 1975, there were no elections, no opposition parties, no free press. Central to the Franco legacy is the belief that only the right is fit to govern. Thus Mr. González's victory is no ordinary election; it symbolizes a new Spain's liberation from the old.

If Spain is bravely taking on its past, it is because the 40-year-old Mr. González helped lead the way. His brand of Socialism owes more to Willy Brandt than it does to Das Kapital. The Marxist label was dropped in 1979, and the Spanish party wisely places first priority on steady democracy.

It will not be sherry and roses when the Socialists assume control. Promising change, they will be under pressure to do something about a 22-percent jobless rate, 12 percent inflation and mounting foreign debts. They have yet to say how they will redeem a tricky

promise to put Spain's NATO membership to a referendum vote. Separatist terrorism remains; it flared again in Basque areas during Thursday's voting.

The old Spain has its diehard adherents, enough to give a second-place showing to a Popular Alliance led by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a former Franco minister. But neither Mr. Fraga nor his military cronies can plausibly invoke the Moscow pact; the voters gave the Communists only five parliamentary seats out of 350.

The Popular Front victory in 1936, which ignited a rebellion, may have seemed a risky and eccentric experiment. But today the tide to Socialism reaches from Greece to Sweden; Spain's application to the European Community depends crucially on the goodwill of a Socialist France.

Coming from the left, Mr. González now sits at the center. He well knows that a Socialist victory was possible because his center-right predecessors abided by the rules—and because a popular monarch put his crown at risk in facing down rightist plots. There is every prospect that Spain's first majority government will rule responsibly.

If it is given a chance to do so, liberation will become real.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Brezhnev Is Listening

You can say, at the least, that Ronald Reagan has Lequid Brezhnev's attention. The Soviet leader proved it in an unusual address the other day with his likely civilian successors and the Kremlin's military brass gathered around him. He said that "ruling circles" in the United States have launched "a political, ideological and economic offensive on socialism" and have "raised the intensity of their military preparations to an unprecedented level."

Mr. Brezhnev does not like it. He says of it, in the sort of nasty libel that comes easily when Soviet-American relations are raw, that "Washington's aggressive policy... is threatening to push the world into the flames of a nuclear war."

What does Mr. Brezhnev really have in mind? One thing obviously is China. When the Soviet Union appeared more threatening to China, the People's Republic drew closer to the United States. Now the United States appears more threatening to the Soviet Union, and the Russians are trying to draw a bit closer to China. No radical changes in Beijing's policy are expected. Mr. Brezhnev said, but new possibilities must not be ignored.

So far, we might add, the Reagan administration is largely ignoring them. The administration seems to be working for what might be called a negative diplomatic hat trick: It is permitting relations to sour with the Soviet Union, China and the European allies all at the same time.

Mr. Brezhnev's days in office may be numbered, but he appears to be tracking developments on the strategically crucial Washington-Moscow-Beijing triangle considerably more closely than Mr. Reagan is.

Something else that Mr. Brezhnev obviously has in mind is money. It is budget-making time in the Soviet Union. When, you might ask, isn't it? Unquestionably, the marshals want more. To judge by what was said last Wednesday, however, the civilians are not yet ready to give it to them, or to give it all. Mr. Brezhnev's remarks indicated plainly that he is resisting an unqualified commitment to any big new military expenditures on a scale to match those undertaken in the current five years by the United States.

In Washington, the Brezhnev remarks drew a characteristic split reaction. The State Department observed calmly, and accurately, that it discerned no new policy departures. But the secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, perceived fresh evidence justifying support of the administration's current arms and arms control policies. From there Mr. Weinberger went on to say that the Brezhnev speech, suggesting to him "an even more intensified quest for military superiority," shows why voters should reject the nuclear freeze. Freeze resolutions are on a number of ballots this week, and whether Mr. Weinberger blunted the cause or simply provoked its sponsors is an interesting question.

It is not the only interesting question raised by Mr. Weinberger. The secretary sees Moscow pushing hard for military advantage. The United States, he says, must respond. But it is precisely the administration's basic strategy to challenge the Soviet Union to an arms-building competition, on the theory that sooner or later the Soviet Union's material economic disabilities will make their mark, and the United States, with its superior economy and technology, will prevail. The administration cannot much complain when the Kremlin accepts the very challenge it dared the Kremlin to pick up.

But has the Kremlin accepted that challenge, and if so, how fully has it accepted it? It is not certain. Most experts say the Soviet Union continues to do what it has done for the last 20 years—steadily to strengthen its forces. By contrast, the United States has gone in, relatively, for feast or famine—currently it is feast. Clearly, Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues are concerned. Only those analysts at the high-anxiety end of the scale, however, believe that the Soviet leadership has put the military pedal to the floor.

The more responsible view, in our judgment, would be that the Kremlin is still hedging, hoping that events in the international arena, specifically the arms talks, will spare it an additional burden—a burden it would much prefer to avoid, but one it is prepared to bear if it finally decides it must. Mr. Brezhnev, then, is listening to Mr. Reagan. Is Mr. Reagan listening to him?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Hidden Question in Tuesday's Vote: What About 1984?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — This has been a crazy, Halloween Election, dominated by bogymen and dirty tricks, and one of the many puzzling things about it is why President Reagan chose to play this children's game.

It is not that he had nothing else to do. There is a crisis in the Middle East. U.S.-Soviet relations are in such a mess that Moscow is now trying to curry up to Beijing. The NATO alliance, formed to defend a civilization, is now split over a gas pipeline, of all things.

So why did the president of the United States, who wants to keep the allies together and the Communist giants apart, spend the last few weeks of the election campaign, against the advice of many of his advisers, flying around the country trying to help Republican congressional candidates, many of whom did not want his support?

All one can do is guess at his motives and priorities. Obviously Mr. Reagan believes in his policies and wants a Republican majority in Congress to put them over. And he also believes that the leading man should lead the troops, even if it is another charge of the light, or right, brigade.

But the guess here is that there was another simpler reason: The president wanted to set out the house. He once complained that he did not like "winging over the shore." He is not the first president who longed to escape from this elegant prison on Pennsylvania Avenue, and besides, he would rather campaign than govern, because he is so much better at it.

On the stump, he is in his natural element—center stage, big crowds in the sun. He went to Columbus in Ohio, which is not a liberal bastion, and to Peoria, Illinois, which is one of the casualties of his economic policy. Otherwise, he avoided the major unemployment industrial centers of the Northeast and Midwest, and flew on westward among his friends, where he was convincing the convinced.

Nevertheless, as Jimmy Carter once said of Bert Lance, who fought off charges of involvement in bank fraud before finally resigning as Mr. Carter's budget director, "You have to give him credit." He has invited the voters not merely to choose the governors, senators and congressmen they want, but to pass judgment on

HIM, and on his domestic and foreign policies.

It's a bold and dicey strategy. "Give me a chance," he says, which is appealing. "Stay the course," he argues, which is not so appealing in Detroit. "Don't vote for a freeze on nuclear weapons unless you want to help the Soviets," which is a tricky proposal with only one possible answer.

All this raises another question about the vote Tuesday. The president has insisted, for reasons that are not quite clear, that the vote must be a judgment on his policies and presumably that it will influence his decision about whether to run again for a second four-year term in 1984.

If his arguments prevail, or if they are rejected, what will he do in 1984? Do the voters want to "stay the course" with Mr. Reagan and Reaganomics for two more years, and encouraging him to fight for them for four more years? This is the hidden question voters will probably be answering next Tuesday.

It would probably be wrong to assume that the president meant to raise this question, or

that the voters, when they go to the polls, will be thinking about it, but the question is there. The problem is not that Mr. Reagan means to ignore the tangles of the Middle East, the nuclear arms control issues in Geneva, or the threat of a Soviet-Chinese reconciliation or the gas pipeline argument with the allies, but that he does not really mean anything at all.

It is just that the president balances the books every day, without any connecting rods between his political tactics at home and his strategic policies abroad. Certainly it is wonderful to watch him getting off Air Force One and going into a howling hail of his supporters. He knows precisely how to enter and depart from the stage, with a smile and an amiable wave of the hand, but this is theater and not policy, and this is the problem.

The Democrats, of course, play this same game, but Mr. Reagan, after all, is president of the United States, and it is odd to see him, with all the other problems on his desk, concentrating on the revival of political vaudeville at a critical period of world affairs and asking everybody to "stay the course."

The New York Times.



Russia Expands Its 'Economic Menu'

By Thomas H. Naylor

DURHAM, North Carolina — For several years, there have been reports of increased interest among economists in the Soviet Union and other Comecon countries in decentralized planning, flexible prices and incentives. The impression created by the Russians has been that their work has been in an embryonic stage of development and relatively isolated. However, as a result of a recent trip to Moscow to observe this research, I think it may have progressed much further than was believed.

My stay in Moscow included visits with scientists in leading research groups spread over the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Gosplan and Moscow State University. They were using a wide variety of different state-of-the-art management science and computer-based modeling techniques. The research agenda, however, was always the same: evaluating the effect of decentralized, market-driven planning in the Soviet Union.

The quality of this research was at least equal to that being produced by leading American corporations and

graduate schools of business. The United States need not fear that the Russians will try to steal its management-science technology. They have already developed their own.

One of the most interesting projects I saw was a computer-based management game to show the effects of flexible wages and incentives on worker productivity and absenteeism. Another project involved real-world experiments with a sample of Soviet industries to study the effects of alternative management systems and price-formation mechanisms on Soviet enterprises. Since my return from Moscow, two other leading Soviet research groups and a Polish group have contacted me about their work in this field.

These efforts appear to go well beyond certain reforms of the 1960s that consisted of isolated and abortive attempts to introduce market-oriented techniques. First, the work observed in Moscow is widespread

throughout the Soviet Union and other East European countries, including Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia. Second, this work is being done with the full knowledge of the Soviet government. Indeed, the Soviet planning agency, Gosplan, is one of the sponsors. To cynics who might claim that none of this is new, the answer is that it appears that someone in Moscow is listening to what these Soviet economists are saying.

I am not suggesting that there are sweeping ideological changes taking place in the Soviet Union. All of the economists whom I met in Moscow are loyal members of the Communist Party. They openly reject any notion of a convergence of the Soviet and American economic systems. However, what can be said is that these economists are presenting the leaders with a menu of options for dealing with some tough economic problems.

The writer is professor of economics and business administration at Duke University.

The Rising Skepticism On Military Spending

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — As the 1982 campaign comes to an end, we can detect the first grumblings of an issue that could be significant in 1984. The issue is military spending: its amount and its nature.

American voters have ambivalent feelings about military spending. They want the country to be strong, and they often respond to politicians who say it is not strong enough. On the other hand, they think the armed services and their suppliers are a wasteful lot; Americans have an innate skepticism about the military-industrial complex.

Ronald Reagan rode the first of those feelings hard in his 1980 campaign, successfully arousing fears of military weakness. As president he has carried out the logic of his position by proposing enormous increases in the military budget and fighting any congressional attempt to change those figures.

But the rise in military spending is beginning to meet resistance; in Congress and the country. One reason is the growing perception that in a time of tight budgets, more federal money for arms means less for other purposes. And some of those other purposes are basic ones, with broad constituencies.

A telling example of such alternative spending analysis has just appeared in a somewhat surprising place: The New England Journal of Medicine, that most august of medical publications. In a guest commentary, Dr. Howard H. Hiatt, dean of the Harvard School of Public Health, calls on doctors to make the public aware of what higher military spending may cost in terms of health.

The Reagan administration's plan to spend \$1.6 trillion on the military in the next five years requires a huge reallocation of resources. Dr. Hiatt says, "It will necessarily reduce funding for other purposes, including health. And that will have concrete effects in the amount of illness and its cost to the nation."

Immunization programs, as an example, may save in treatment of disease as much as 10 times what they cost. But cuts in federal funds for 1982 will reduce the number of American children who can be immunized

using those funds from 6.3 million to 4.2 million. Dr. Hiatt also mentions cuts in money for venereal disease, lead-poisoning prevention and other programs.

Then there is research. The research budget of the Defense Department has been slashed 26 percent. Dr. Hiatt says, while that of the National Center for Health Services Research has been cut 45 percent.

The cuts in fundamental biological and health research, he says, "will adversely affect the health of our generation and future generations."

He also mentions nutrition programs, which have been severely cut—\$1.46 billion slashed from federal child nutrition programs, for one. The medical damage resulting from malnutrition or disease in early childhood may never be repaired, and may be immensely expensive to society.

Some people who favor higher military spending say that the Reagan administration is itself responsible for the growing backlash against the arms budget. One critic, former Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger, says the Reagan tax cuts mean deficits so large that public pressure will force spending below the levels planned by President Jimmy Carter.

Another criticism heard frequently is that there is no strategic concept in the administration's five-year military plan. Certainly many military specialists are disappointed at the performance of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. He has been a doorman for the military chiefs, failing to do his homework and not subjecting their wish lists to an independent and critical eye.

All this suggests that the time is ripe for a new politics of military spending. I think the American public is ready to respond to a candidate who says that the United States must be strong—but that strength does not come from spending without limit or priorities. It is ready for a candidate who supports more usable weapons—but will attack the vast waste on redundant weapons systems.

American politics is ready, in short, for someone who can both support the military and be tough on it. We are ready for Dwight Eisenhower.

The New York Times.

Spanish Democracy

The good news is that Spanish democracy is being fortified. The Spanish people, in a very high election turnout, have peacefully elected a new government with the great initial benefit of an outright majority in the Cortes. A fissured center-right, dragged down by two years of drift, has given way to a moderate and united left with the clearest of mandates. The bad news, however, is that an alarming proportion of the Spanish military remains willing to trip up the election victor, Señor Felipe González, by any sort of unconstitutional chicanery. For the next few weeks and months, democrats in Spain and elsewhere in the West will be holding their breath.

—The Times (London).

Seven years after Franco's death, five years after the restoration of democracy, Spain has taken the risk—and sooner than might have been expected—of practicing an alternation of power. The Socialists' crushing victory is reassuring because of the very fact that it was able to happen: The successive military plots had raised few shivers of worry.

As for the platform of Mr. Felipe González, it appears particularly well adapted to his country. The Socialist leader has no reason to want to upset the Spanish economy or

Other Opinion

to lead the sort of "socialist revolution" attempted elsewhere with varying degrees of success. He has better things to do. He must modernize his still-archaic country. He must moralize and energize a corrupt public administration that has been put to sleep by 40 years of dictatorship. He must put the workers to work and the military men back into the ranks.

—Le Monde (Paris).

The Trappings of War

During each 24-hour period, nearly \$1.5 billion is spent on the military worldwide, a study by an arms control coalition claims. In the last fiscal year, the U.S. government alone doubled the amount of arms exported. Nations commit staggering amounts of resources to arms and men under arms. And the commitment to the military grows stronger while basic human services, such as education, medical care, housing and retirement security, are being threatened.

What does the world reap from this lavishness of resources on the trappings of war? A lessening of tensions, greater chances for lasting peace, vigorous economies and greater happiness? If only that were the case.

—The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant.

Ulster Election Reveals A New Intransigence

By Mary Breasted

DUBLIN — Northern Ireland is a place that thrives on self-fulfilling prophecies of doom. Ever since James Prior, Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, began talking late last year about the creation of a new electoral body to deal with the future of the province, Ulster's most eloquent politicians have predicted its failure. Nevertheless, Mr. Prior, a liberal Tory of apparently limitless optimism, plowed ahead, and on Oct. 20 the voters of the province elected their 78-member assembly. For once, what happened in that election was worse than anyone predicted.

Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, got fully one-third of the Roman Catholic vote—unquestionably a vote for violence. Catholics with Irish nationalist aspirations, which means most Catholics in Northern Ireland, could choose to vote for the nonviolent candidates of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, who strongly condemned the tactics of the IRA. The Sinn Féin strategy to take power "with the ballot paper in one hand and the Armalite rifle in the other" had been widely publicized.

Although electing only five assembly members, the Sinn Féin vote had an impact way beyond its numbers. The result played right into the hands of the Rev. Ian Paisley, the Protestant Unionist whose fanatic paranoia about sharing power with Catholics now sounds a little less mad. It so horrified the British press that it has universally pronounced the "Prior Assembly" a failure before its first meeting, and several Irish and British newspapers predicted that the Sinn Féin showing would lead to Mr. Prior's resignation from the government.

Protestants have consistently been regarded as the problem people of Northern Ireland, for though they outnumber Catholics they have behaved as though they were a threatened minority. There are, in fact, two Protestant groups in Northern Ireland, one more threatened than the other because it is poorer and less well educated. But both Protestant groups cling to the union with Britain as a lifeline that preserves their ascendancy in a small territory with scarce resources.

In the 60 years since partition, the Northern Ireland Catholics have suffered from discrimination in jobs, housing and access to higher education.

The unemployment rate among them, up to 50 percent in many areas, is still far higher than the province-wide average of 20 percent. But until the election, most Catholics were thought to be committed to non-violent political change. In the last decade they have cooperated with every British effort to bring devolved government back to Northern Ireland, and before the vote, IRA support was thought to be small.

Because of the Paisleyites' reputation for intransigence and the Catholic leadership's reputation for reasonableness, Mr. Prior leaned in the direction of the Unionists when he drew up his assembly plan, leaving out any provision for a vehicle to involve the Irish government in the planning of Northern Ireland's future. The so-called Irish dimension that the Social Democrats had asked for. In their disappointment, the Social Democrats ran candidates who were pledged to abstain from all assembly business if elected. Mr. Prior is now hoping to woo them into the assembly without driving out the Unionists. It is a time he makes a move toward accommodating the Social Democrats, Unionists cry foul and threaten to walk out of the assembly.

In the background of the whole laborious process, the rift between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Ireland's prime minister, Charles J. Haughey, looms like distant thunder. The two heads of government are not on speaking terms with each other, and each has projected a belligerent nationalism. Mrs. Thatcher by her unwillingness to meet the demands of IRA prisoners on hunger strike last year and Mr. Haughey by his withdrawal of support for sanctions against Argentina during the Falklands War. Their attitudes cannot help but influence the Northern Irish people.

Mr. Prior must ask himself whether he should have arranged for an election in Northern Ireland when relations between the two sovereign states so intimately tied to the warring groups were so bad. All that has come from his patient efforts is a new Catholic intransigence to match the Protestant intransigence that was always there.

The writer is a novelist who has lived in Dublin since January.

Awarding a Nobel Prize for Wit

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — There should be a Nobel Prize for Wit. Physicians, chemists, economists we can, in a pinch, do without. Peace we generally do do without. Wit is indispensable. Were there a Prize for Wit, George Stigler of the University of Chicago would have won it years ago. Instead, he has had to settle for the prize in economics.

Saul Bellow, a Chicagoan, has a character in a novel say: "There's the big advantage of backwardness. By the time the latest ideas reach Chicago, they're worn thin and easy to see through." But in economics, ideas radiate from Chicago, from the likes of Frank Knight, Milton Friedman (Nobel Prize 1976) and Mr. Stigler.

Describing the difference between himself and Mr. Friedman, Mr. Stigler says: "Milton's out to save the world and I'm out to understand it." Mr. Stigler has changed the world by seeing it with wit and students. No one has contributed more than he has, through his analysis of regulatory costs, to clarifying the logic and price of public choices.

Joseph Schumpeter, who was an economist of Stiglerian drollness, said that the remarkable fact about Japan's 1924 earthquake is that it was not blamed on capitalism. Mr. Stigler masterfully demoralizes arguments about American capitalism, about what markets can do

and what can be done to markets, and at what cost.

And then there are his scalpel-like satires of certain kinds of academic arguments, particularly in the social sciences.

His fictitious Professor Sidney Siegel discovers the "law of sympathy." The law is that "sympathy is always at a maximum."

"Siegel produced suitable objects of sympathy under laboratory conditions and then measured the amount of sympathy they elicited. The objects of sympathy were a set of students who were subjected to torture ranging from a hotfoot to what the experimentalist describes as 'scenes difficult to view with composure even before the text of kin arrived.'"

"As the measure of sympathy, each observer was asked to draw a coin from one of three buckets. These buckets contained pennies, nickels, and \$20 gold pieces, and the observer was asked to withdraw a coin proportional to the sympathy he felt for the student in the iron cage. Siegel found that sympathy is always at a maximum: Whether the observer was laughing callously or sobbing in utter misery, he or she always withdrew a \$20 gold piece, which under the conditions of the experiment he or she was entitled to keep."

In 1962, a real-life professor argued that automobile model changes are wasteful—that if consumers had been content with 1949 automobiles, they would have been saving more than \$700 per car by 1961, through lower advertising costs, lower retooling costs, etc. Mr. Stigler suggested applying the same analysis to the professors' industry: publishing.

"Why must we have 'The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich' when 'The Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic' is a better book? ... What, precisely, are the respects in which Tennessee Williams surpasses Shakespeare?"

Economics, he notes, cannot answer such questions about values. But economists can demonstrate that if readers had been content with the books published prior to 1900, huge savings would have accrued: no more authors' royalties, lower advertising costs, no costly setting of new type.

Mr. Stigler applied the same principle to the newspaper business. There is nothing new under the sun, he argued, so why not just print lots of papers from 1900, once and for all?

"There would," he concedes, "be some delay in the dissemination of new knowledge. ... [But] keep two facts in mind: Most new knowledge is false; and the news got around in Athens."

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rights in Turkey

Regarding "Supporting Repression in Turkey" (HT, Oct. 16-17):

Reports by Amnesty International reveal flagrant violations of human rights by the Turkish martial-law government. The Reagan administration's nonintervention policy does not necessarily imply support for repression in Turkey. Presently, U.S. relations with the European NATO partners are under strain. A hard line against Turkey would only widen the rift between the United States and one of its key NATO allies.

The Turkish government must come to realize that its human rights record is counterproductive. Turks refuse to acknowledge the 1915 massacre of 1.5 million Armenians. Now, they must account for condemnations

of ruthless and humiliating acts against their own people.

KAREN J. PILIGIAN, London.

Nobel Si, Visa No

Regarding "Colombian Is Awarded Nobel Literature Prize" (HT, Oct. 22):

The Nobel Prize for Literature could not have been given to a greater author than Gabriel García Márquez. John Vinocur's article listed some of this great man's achievements but failed to mention that for years America has denied him an entry visa because of his commitment "on the side of the poor and weak against domestic oppression and foreign economic exploitation." We can be thankful the Swedish Academy is

not as insecure as the government of the United States.

E. JOSEPH WAMPLER, Garphing, West Germany.

The Last Playboy

Regarding "Brazilian Playboy: Last of the Breed" (HT, Oct. 21):

I cannot imagine what possessed you to tout the achievements of a man so clearly undeserving of attention as Mr. Jorge Guinle. A place about a rich woman who had jazzed around for 40-odd years and collected a string of lovers would at least have had the attraction of novelty. Is he hope this despicable character is indeed "The Last of the Breed."

KARIN BROWN, Vienna.

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Mugabe's Tough Response to Foes Undermines Image as Conciliator

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — The young man, a librarian, almost whispered when he owned up to his real feelings about the army roadblocks and patrols that have been conspicuous recently in the black suburb where he lives on the rim of Zimbabwe's second city.

"When I am with my Ndebele friends," he said, "I tell them I don't like the roadblocks. I say I mind them because they make me late. But I don't mean it. I like to see the army here."

Like much else in Zimbabwe these days, the key to the sense of insecurity the librarian was confiding could be found in complementary forces of ethnic identification and mistrust. The young man belonged to the Shona-speaking majority that accounts for more than 70 percent of the population and the bulk of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's support.

But here in the southwest, where most people are Ndebele-speaking and aligned with Mr. Mugabe's former coalition partner, Joshua Nkomo, the librarian finds himself in a minority. To young Ndebeles, the army patrols have an alien, menacing look.

The patrols were established in Matabeleland, as this increasingly disaffected region is known, to root out armed "dissidents" — former Nkomo guerrillas who were integrated into the new national army after independence, alongside guerrillas from Mr. Mugabe's movement, and who later deserted in a cycle of ethnic insecurity that followed Mr. Nkomo's removal from the government eight months ago.

The prime minister himself is not immune to this sense of insecurity; in fact, he sometimes seems to bristle with it. In the capital of Harare, formerly Salisbury, his routine journeys are made in an armed convoy, preceded by motorcycle outriders and followed by a truckload of soldiers brandishing

automatic weapons. Since a crudely executed attack, apparently by former Nkomo guerrillas, on his official residence three months ago, his palace guard is reliably reported to have been purged of Ndebele-speaking members.

It is still less than three years since Mr. Mugabe returned from exile to win a stunning victory in the independence election, and then, with a moving and thoughtful speech on racial reconciliation,

NEWS ANALYSIS

overcame the caricature of him as a rabid Marxist that the white minority regime's propaganda had created. Within hours of his installation as prime minister, he walked in the aura of a statesman.

Reconciliation is still a Mugabe theme; his intellect and sheer competence are still recognized as assets. But other traits have gradually come into focus. None of them should be surprising in one whose leadership qualities were tempered by 10 years in jail and, later, the need to keep a grip on a potentially fissionable guerrilla movement.

One such trait is a preoccupation with conspiracy theories. Mr. Mugabe is sensitive to the possibility that foreign governments, notably South Africa and the Soviet Union, might manipulate his political opponents. He tends to blur the line between opposition and disloyalty, indulging in preachiness, a tendency to wag his finger or even point it accusingly, at those outside the fold of his Zimbabwe African National Union, the dominant party.

These tendencies have shown up in the prime minister's dispute with Mr. Nkomo and his reaction to mysterious sabotage incidents that the government has blamed on South African agents.

It is probably futile to search for original sin in the failure of Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo to preserve their uneasy wartime alliance. Seen from the prime minis-

ter's vantage point, his party won the election and Mr. Nkomo failed to grasp the implications of his minority status. The occasion for Mr. Nkomo's removal from government — discovery of arms caches on farms controlled by elements of his old guerrilla force — could thus be taken as confirmation of the prime minister's worst suspicions.

Few diplomats or other foreign observers would accuse Mr. Mugabe of paranoia because he finds a pattern in explosions that have hit the army's major ammunition dump, his party's headquarters and the largest force base. The suspicion that South Africa was involved is regularly reinforced by discoveries that a few whites in the security services, including the senior police officer responsible for Mr. Mugabe's personal security, have indeed been working for Pretoria.

Mr. Mugabe is faulted not for his perception of security threats, but for his reaction. Dealing with mistrust by expressing mistrust, he leaves the impression that his reconciliation policy may just have been a tactic on the way to the one-party state he always said he wanted. Reinterpreted by members of his cabinet and security forces, the result is an increased tendency to arbitrary action on the basis of emergency measures used by the former white regime to jail Mr. Mugabe and his closest associates.

Mr. Mugabe has made some headway with the slowly dwindling white minority, now down to about 160,000, by taking a couple of white members of Parliament into his cabinet and insuring that business leaders had easy access to him.

But the restoration of white confidence has also been dented by arbitrary security actions, especially widely circulated and apparently well-founded reports that white air force officers were tortured after the sabotage attack on the air force base.



Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki reviewed troops at the Asaka base of Japan's Self-Defense Forces for the last time Sunday as the nation's leader and the head of the Liberal Democratic Party.

2 Candidates Lead in Early Voting For Head of Japan's Ruling Party

Reuters

TOKYO — Two leading contenders are emerging in elections for president of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party next month, Kyodo News Service said Sunday.

Yasuhiko Nakasone, 64, director-general of the Administrative Management Agency, and Toshio Komoto, 71, director-general of

the Economic Planning Agency, appeared each to have about 260,000 supporters in early voting by eligible party members, the agency said.

It said Shintaro Abe, 58, international trade and industry minister, appeared to have about 100,000 committed supporters, and Ichiro Nakagawa, 57, director-general of the Science and Technology Agency, about 50,000.

The ballots of the 1,040,000 members eligible to vote are due at the headquarters in Tokyo of the conservative party by Nov. 23, and the three candidates receiving the most votes qualify for a second-round election Nov. 25 by the party's 421 members of the parliament.

The four candidates were left in the running after party leaders failed to agree on a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who

resigned as party president on Oct. 12.

The presidency carries with it the post of prime minister by virtue of the party's majority in the Diet, or parliament.

Mr. Nakasone, one of the early leaders, is backed by the two biggest factions of Liberal Democratic parliamentarians, led by Kakuei Tanaka, a former prime minister, and Mr. Suzuki.

Mr. Komoto is backed by the camp led by Mr. Tanaka's rival, Takeo Fukuda, another former prime minister, who has been criticizing Mr. Tanaka's alleged domination of party and state affairs.

Mr. Tanaka, accused of receiving a \$1.7 million bribe from Lockheed Corp., the U.S. aircraft company, controls one-quarter of the Liberal Democratic members of parliament although he sits in parliament as an independent.

Kaunda Assails U.S. Role in Africa

Chill in Relations Is Possible, Zambian Warns Reagan

By Jay Ross

Washington Post Service

LUSAKA, Zambia — President Kenneth D. Kaunda has sharply criticized Reagan administration policies in black Africa and said that former President Jimmy Carter was more favorably disposed toward the continent.

In an interview last week with Katharine Graham, chairman of The Washington Post Co., Mr. Kaunda said that U.S. relations with black Africa would deteriorate unless Western negotiations succeeded in removing South-West Africa from South African control to form the independent state of Namibia.

The United States, he said, was

wrong to insist that a Namibian settlement must be linked to withdrawal of 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban troops from Angola. Thousands of South African troops based in Namibia frequently invade Angola seeking out guerrillas fighting for the independence of Namibia.

"We do not see why there should be any connection between the withdrawal of the Cubans and the independence of Namibia," he said. "America is losing a lot over this issue."

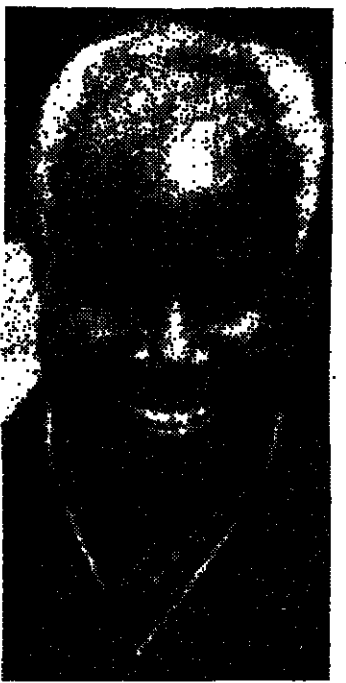
Mr. Kaunda, 58, one of the key leaders in the struggle to end colonialism in Africa, said he was shocked by President Ronald Reagan's description last year of white minority-ruled South Africa as an ally of the United States.

"Where have we gone wrong?" he asked. "Why should Americans choose South Africa as friends? Why should the United States want to alienate itself from 24 million blacks in South Africa, the eventual rulers?"

Mr. Kaunda spoke of a coming bloodbath in South Africa in which the death toll could far exceed those in the wars for independence in neighboring Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola. All of southern Africa would be swept into the conflict, he predicted.

Maintaining that U.S. relations with black Africa would deteriorate in such a situation, he said, "I am afraid the future for a country that has not seen the need for majority rule in South Africa is not very good in terms of good relations between that country and the majority."

He contrasted Western willing-



Kenneth D. Kaunda

ness to impose economic sanctions on Poland because of repression of its people with the refusal of the West to take similar measures against South African oppression of blacks. He implied that the West was acting on a racial basis, taking action against suppression of whites but not when blacks suffer discrimination.

"I'm afraid I see a lot of difference" between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter, he said. The president spoke warmly of Mr. Carter and recalled that he met with him for seven hours during his visit to Washington in 1978. He has not visited the Reagan administration.

In 1977 he visited President Gerald R. Ford, who saw him for only 45 minutes. "I was shocked," Mr. Kaunda said. "It was a very expensive flight for the Zambian taxpayer."

Noting his inability to buy arms in Europe or the United States, he said, "We have you in the West to thank for our turning to the Soviet Union for weapons."

"It is not the liberation movements that are bringing communism to southern Africa," he said. "It is those who stand in the way of the liberation movements."

Manila Says It May Expel Foreigners

United Press International

MANILA — The government threatened Sunday to expel foreign workers and missionaries engaged in "dubious political activity."

Labor Minister Blas F. Ople said in a written statement that he had ordered a review of the employment status of foreign technicians, employees and of about 5,000 missionaries.

The government has previously threatened to crack down on priests and nuns believed to have joined the Communist Party, which is seeking to overthrow President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

About a dozen Filipino priests are being sought for alleged involvement with the New People's Army, the Communist Party's military arm.

At least one foreign priest, the Reverend Brian Gore, 38, of Perth, Australia, is facing charges of subversion, possessing ammunition and a grenade and inciting people to revolt. Father Gore was jailed for four days and is out on bail in Kabankalan, on the central Philippine island of Negros.

In an unrelated development, the police reported Sunday that heavily armed men opened fire on a village fiesta dance, killing two persons and wounding 11 in a crowd of 200.

The shooting Saturday night at Mala, 25 miles (40 kilometers) outside the port city of Zamboanga, 500 miles south of Manila, lasted 10 minutes. Witnesses said the assailants were later seen heading out to sea.

One of the two persons killed was a soldier, the police said. Five of the 11 wounded were said to have been women.

Zamboanga is on the southern tip of Mindanao island, where government troops have been fighting Moslem separatists. Thousands of people have died there in sporadic fighting during the past 10 years.

Iran's Anti-Israel Move In UN Called Anti-Arab

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Iran's unsuccessful attempt to force a vote in the General Assembly recently on Israel's credentials was motivated by revenge — against its Moslem brothers from Arab countries.

That is the view of diplomats here most familiar with Tehran's thinking, although it is denied by Iran's delegate to the United Nations. But according to diplomats close to the event, Iran's policy followed the following course:

At a private meeting on Oct. 19, the Arab countries, persuaded by other Moslem nations, agreed to abandon their challenge to Israel's seat in the General Assembly, convinced that it would hurt their

cause politically and tactically. Instead they agreed to express a "collective reservation" on Israel's legitimacy.

When Iran signed the "reservation," most diplomats thought they had seen the end of the affair. But not Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar. He forecast in private that Iran might still make trouble if it found itself isolated in a vote scheduled three days later.

He was prescient. An Iraqi resolution demanding that Iran and Iraq stop fighting and send their troops home was adopted, 119 to 1. The nay vote was Iran, and to its fury, all the Arab countries either supported Iraq or stayed silent.

Afterwards, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government ordered its delegate at the United Nations, Said Rajaei-Khorassani, to move that Israel be expelled. If that motion ever came to a vote, the Arab nations would be trapped. Their domestic opinion would insist that they vote for Israel's ouster while their political judgment held that such a move would threaten the assembly by which Palestinian Arabs so heavily depend.

Since virtually the entire United Nations was now against a credentials vote, the assembly killed Mr. Rajaei-Khorassani's motion by cutting off further debate. So the Arabs were never put to the test.

Mr. Rajaei-Khorassani insists that Iran's tactics are not grounded in any such mean-spirited motives. Was the challenge to Israel linked to Iran's isolation in the vote over the war with Iraq? "It had nothing to do with that," he said.

Vietnam Denounces UN Vote on Cambodia

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Vietnam has declared "null and void" a United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for the withdrawal of its forces from Cambodia, the official Vietnamese news agency reported Sunday.

"The UN's adoption of this erroneous resolution has further hindered efforts to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia and damaged the UN's prestige," said a Foreign Ministry statement released Saturday in Hanoi.

The statement said the resolution sought to impose "an absurd political solution on the Cambodian people" and constituted a gross interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia.

The General Assembly on Thursday voted 103-23, with 20 nations abstaining, to call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia. Vietnamese troops invaded that country in late 1978, and Vietnam says they are there at the invitation of the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh, which was set up after the invasion.

The Vietnamese invasion force deposed the regime of Pol Pot, which had carried out a bloody revolution in Cambodia.

Last Monday, the General Assembly voted to keep the former Pol Pot faction as Cambodia's UN representative.

In an interview at the United Nations in New York, Khieu Samphan, vice president in the new Cambodian coalition government-in-exile, said that many more people had died in Cambodia as the result of Vietnamese occupation than died previously as the result of Pol Pot's revolution.

Mr. Khieu Samphan, a leader of the China-backed Khmer Rouge movement that was driven from power by Vietnam in 1978, estimated Saturday that more than 2.5 million Cambodians had been massacred in, or died since Vietnam's invasion.

He took issue with Vietnamese charges that three million Cambodians were massacred between 1975 and 1978 while Pol Pot was Cambodia's leader and said the correct figure was more like "tens of thousands."

In those years, many people were shifted from city to country in an agrarian program. Mr. Khieu Samphan, who was head of state then, told his interviewer, "There was right and wrong during this

period. But I think we have done right — fundamentally right."

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was deposed as head of state by Lon Nol in the late 1960s and is president in the coalition government, said at a news conference Oct. 5 that Pol Pot was still secretary-general of the Cambodian Communist Party.

But Mr. Khieu Samphan declared, "We have already dissolved the Communist Party" and Pol Pot "is in charge in the military field" fighting to remove the Vietnamese.

Mr. Khieu Samphan, Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition government that was proclaimed in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in July, all have been attending the UN General Assembly. Mr. Son Sann heads the noncommunist Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

47% in Japan Poll Back Whaling Ban

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A poll by a private Japanese survey shows nearly half of the Japanese support the 39-nation International Whaling Commission's decision last July to ban all commercial whaling beginning in 1986, according to the Kyodo news service.

Quoting Nippon Research Center of Tokyo, Kyodo said Saturday that 47 percent of the people questioned said they favor the commission's decision while 17 percent objected. It said 34 percent declined to reply, saying that they did not know about the decision.

It was reported last week that Japan will file a protest against the ruling before the Thursday deadline to reserve its right to continue whale hunting after 1986.

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Three Eurobond Issues Liven Up the Market

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After two weeks of relative inactivity, the Eurobond market sprang to life Friday with Du Pont, BASF and Union Bank of Switzerland launching \$425 million of paper within minutes of one another.

Du Pont, first to hit the market, offered \$100 million of 12-year bonds at par, bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent — a level analysts agreed was not generous in light of yields prevailing for older issues on the secondary market. Superior Oil's 11-percent bonds, due in 1992, were trading at around 96 to yield 11.7 percent.

Despite the aggressive pricing, the Du Pont issue was well received, partly because the pay-

EUROBONDS

ment date for the bonds is Jan. 18. This delay allows investors who do not have the cash now but know they will then take the paper in the expectation that by early next year, coupons will be lower on 12-year issues. The market was rife once again late last week with rumors of an impending cut in the U.S. discount rate — a view bolstered by the \$700-million decline in the M-1 money supply reported after New York markets closed for the week.

The Du Pont payment delay also allows European investors who do not want to buy dollars at the current high rate of exchange to buy the Du Pont bonds in the hope that the dollar's value will by then have declined.

Another factor was that many older issues yielding more on the secondary market are trading at premiums. The Coca-Cola 11 1/2s of 1989 were at 103 1/2 for example, and the General Electric 12s of 1989 at 105. Many investors resist buying premium bonds and prefer to give up some yield for par-priced paper.

BASF was next to hit the market, and the West German chemical company could not suffer paying a higher coupon — especially as it was selling only \$75 million for five years.

Against these prices, Union Bank of Switzerland said it could not offer its \$150 million of seven-year bonds at anything less than 11 percent. And, having decided on that, it was forced to put a

Eurobond Yields

For Oct. 27		
Int'l Inst. in term, U.S.	12.50 %	
Int'l Inst. in term, U.S.	14.21 %	
Int'l Inst. in term, U.S.	14.60 %	
Con.S. medium term	15.15 %	
French fr. medium term	16.15 %	
Int'l Inst. in term, U.S.	12.50 %	
ECU medium term	12.50 %	
EUA long term	12.01 %	
Int'l Inst. in term, U.S.	10.50 %	
FLX long term	10.53 %	

Market Turnover

For Week Ended Oct. 29		
Total	8,112.2	945.9
Dollar	7,164.4	845.9
Non-dollar	1,047.8	100.0

(Billions of U.S. Dollars)

Coupons of 10 1/2 percent on its \$100 million of five-year notes.

This paper is being offered by UBS Finance and guaranteed by the parent bank to avoid being subject to Swiss withholding tax on interest payments. The paper is not being sold to Swiss residents, for the same reason.

It is the bank's first straight dollar issue and is an interest rate exchange. Citibank is providing the counterparty for the five-year loan, which will be swapped for a low-cost, floating-rate loan, and Morgan Stanley is providing the swap client for the seven-year loan.

UBS is understood to have placed about half the issue. Because of the small management group, analysts insisted that the quoted price of 99 1/2 did not reflect true market value, but rather the level at which the small syndicate could artificially hold the price.

Nevertheless, UBS reported that the five-year issue was sold out by Friday night, and that 80 percent of the seven-year paper was placed.

The Du Pont bonds were quoted at 98 1/2 and BASF at 98 1/2.

Whatever other reluctance investors may have had to these issues, they did like the high quality. That the market remains very credit-conscious was borne out by the reaction to rumors — immediately denied — that Barclays had suffered losses in dealings with Nigeria. The bank's Barclays Eurobonds sagged on the rumors, pulling down the prices on all British bank issues. By Friday, the prices of these issues had fully recovered, but investors clearly remain jumpy.

Against this background, the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
BASF	\$75	1987	11 1/4	100	11 1/4	First callable at 102 in 1986.
Den Norske Creditbank	\$50	1990	13	100	13	Non-callable, 30% payable on subscription and balance in May 1983.
Du Pont Overseas Capital	\$100	1995	11 1/4	100	11 1/4	First callable at 100% in 1990. Payment date January 1983.
Saitama Bank	\$15	1986	+3/16	100	—	Over 6-month Singapore offered rate. Redeemable at par in 1985. Floating rate certificates of deposit.
UBS Finance	\$100	1987	10 1/4	100	10 1/4	Non-callable.
UBS Finance	\$150	1989	11	100	11	First callable at 100% in 1988.
EEC	\$200	1994	8	99	8.13	Non-callable. Sinking fund starts in 1985 to produce 7.5-yr average life.
Mortgage Bank of Finland	£15	1989	11 1/4	99 1/2	11.86	Non-callable. Sinking fund starts in 1987 to produce 6-yr average life. 30% payable on subscription and balance in May 1983.
CEPME	€40	1990	12 1/2	open	—	Price to be set Nov. 5.
Amfco Group	€60	1987	9 1/4	99	9.76	Non-callable.

Reform Pledges by Argentina and Mexico Reassure Banks

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — International bankers were breathing easier last week after Argentina and Mexico, two of the Eurobond market's biggest and sickest debtors, announced they were ready to tighten their belts in exchange for financial aid from the International Monetary Fund.

The credits to be supplied by the

SYNDICATED LOANS

IMF are tiny when measured against the total foreign debt of these two countries, or even against the amount they owe this year. But the agreements comfort commercial bankers by holding out hope for near-term improvement in economic management.

Argentina has signed a letter of intent, spelling out the measures it is prepared to undertake to improve its economic performance, for an IMF loan of \$2 billion. By contrast, Argentina's foreign debt total \$40 billion, of which \$25 billion is owed by the public sector. More than \$12 billion in principal and interest on the debt are due by the end of this year.

Mexico, which says it expects to sign a letter of intent in November, will be seeking \$4.5 billion from the IMF. Mexico owes about \$78 billion, of which the public sector accounts for \$65 billion. It is al-

ready in arrears on about \$10 billion because of the 90-day moratorium on payments that it sought in August.

The promise of IMF-supervised economic recovery is the approval bankers need to roll over expiring debts and extend new loans. While bankers express skepticism about the reality of some of the targets set for Argentina, they consider it more important that the government is willing to draw up plans in harmony with the IMF and are resigned to the fact that these may later have to be revised.

While awaiting official IMF approval of the loan, Argentina is seeking a bridging credit of \$750 million from the Bank for International Settlements. That loan from the world's leading central banks is expected to add further evidence of official support for the Argentine plan.

All of that should clear the way for Argentina to arrange a \$1.1-billion loan from commercial banks. Negotiations for this loan are being held up by continuing disputes with British banks on amounts that were due them but not paid during the fighting over the Falkland Islands. One sticking point, for example, is the interest due on interest that has not been paid.

Once these bridging loans are in place, Argentina will need to open

talks to reschedule its total debt. It has already said it will need to do this, but those talks could not begin until an economic program had been worked out with the IMF.

Meanwhile, Mexico's signal of willingness to sign a letter of intent with the IMF by next month was sufficient to free access to the \$1.85 billion credit it had arranged with the BIS. After drawing an initial \$600 million, Mexico began making sounds about being unable to accept the domestic retrenchment needed to get an agreement with the IMF, and further drawings on the BIS credit were immediately cut off.

A second drawing of \$600 million is now imminent, and sources report that \$100 million of this has already been taken.

Chile's copper company Codelco is in the market for \$300 million, offering 1 1/4 points over the London interbank offered rate or 1 1/2 points over the prime rate.

In Europe, a \$200-million loan for Spain will be organized as a "club" credit, with half a dozen banks asked to take \$20 million each in addition to the portion taken by lead managers Manufacturers Hanover, Mitsubishi Bank and Marine Midland. Interest will be set at 20 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, over the prime rate, or 110 basis points over the adjusted rate for 90-day

certificates of deposit if that is cheaper.

Italy's Credito is seeking \$70 million for eight years. Interest will be set at 35 basis points over the prime rate or at the CD rate, whichever is higher.

Italy's telecommunications financing arm, SIP-Stet, will be seeking \$50 million, offering a split 1/2 to 1/4 point over Libor.

Australia's CRA will be tapping the market for \$150 million under the aegis of Bank of America, while the State Energy Commission of Western Australia will be seeking \$700 million under the direction of Westpac Banking, which will also be managing a loan of 300 million Australian dollars.

Caracas Names Loan Sponsors
Venezuela has named foreign banks for the first two loans in its plan to refinance up to \$8.7 billion in short-term debt. Reuters quoted banking sources in Caracas as saying Friday.

The two credits, totaling \$1.1 billion, are for the urban development agency, Fondur, and the housing institute, Inavi. Their reception in the market was viewed as a test for the refinancing plan as a whole.

The sources said a two-tiered \$525-million credit for Fondur would be to the market last week, earlier than originally expected, along

Argentina Unifies Exchange Rates, Vows to Cut Deficit

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina has unified its foreign exchange rates, effectively devaluing the commercial peso by 15 percent, and pledged to reduce its budget deficit to 2.1 percent of gross national product next year from 3.7 percent this year and 7 percent in 1981.

Announcing the moves Friday night, the economy minister, Jorge Wehbe, emphasized that the government's economic targets had been accepted by the International Monetary Fund. Argentina and the IMF are negotiating a \$2-billion financial rescue package

aimed at enabling the country to regain the confidence of foreign bankers and to renegotiate its foreign debt.

Argentina, in its worst recession of the century, is some \$2 billion behind on payment of a \$40-billion foreign debt.

Mr. Wehbe said the IMF negotiators did not force Argentina to adopt recessionary economic measures to obtain the loan. "This program is nothing more than one made advisable by common sense and the national interest," he said.

Starting Monday, the Argentine currency returns to a single parity of 39,000 pesos per U.S. dollar, in line with the present financial rate but implying a 15 percent devaluation in international trade transactions. Mr. Wehbe said in a nationwide radio and television broadcast.

The commercial peso, nominally used for import and export payments, was being exchanged at 32,520 to the dollar at Friday's close. But a mixture of 80 percent commercial rate and 20 percent financial rate for trade payments gave an effective parity of 33,800 pesos.

The black market rate for U.S. dollars, meanwhile, reached 57,000 pesos Friday, suggesting that the government's new rate of 39,000 pesos per dollar may be too low.

Mr. Wehbe said the peso's exchange rate would henceforth be adjusted in line with Argentina's triple-digit inflation. But he gave no details of how this would be done.

The cost of living rose 175 percent in the 12 months to last September. Mr. Wehbe said the government aimed to reduce inflation to 160 percent in 1983.

Outlining the military administration's economic program for next year, he said the government was aiming for economic growth of at least 5 percent. Mr. Wehbe said that Argentina's economic situation was "critical," but that the difficulties could be overcome.

The two-tiered exchange rate was introduced by his predecessor, José María Dagnino Pastore, in July. Mr. Wehbe took office two months ago.

Drop in Borrowing Suggests Decline in Rates

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A sharp drop in business borrowings and a slight decline in the basic money supply point toward lower interest rates, analysts say. Neither development, however, was significant enough to have an immediate effect in the credit markets, where interest rates were little changed Friday after the Federal Reserve's announcement.

The Fed said the basic money supply, M-1, declined by \$700 mil-

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

lion in the week ended Oct. 20, to \$467.7 billion, a mild surprise to forecasters, who expected no change or even a slight increase.

The drop in business borrowings was spread between the banking system and the commercial paper market. Business loans outstanding on the books of large banks fell by \$750 million in the week ended Oct. 20, while the total amount of commercial paper outstanding fell by \$1.75 billion.

"A further slowdown in short-term business borrowings seems likely in the current quarter," said

Charles Ecker, an economist at Commercial Credit Corp. Given the surprising lack of evidence of a prospective economic recovery, he said, "further declines in interest rates seem likely in the period beyond the election," which will be held Tuesday across the country.

Interest rates were mixed Friday in quiet trading. Rates rose slightly for issues due in five years and less, while yields for longer issues were stable to slightly lower. The latest banking data published by the Federal Reserve had little effect on prices. They dropped slightly late in the day, however, as some traders were again disappointed that the Fed did not announce a cut in the rate it charges on loans to financial institutions, currently 9 1/2 percent.

By late in the day, Treasury bill rates had increased about five basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, with three- and six-month issues bid at rates of 7.89 percent and 8.35 percent respectively. Among longer term issues, the three-year Treasury notes to be sold next Wednesday were offered to yield 10.02 percent, compared with 9.94 percent a day earlier.

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Oct. 29

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
"All Savers" Certificates	4.66 %
6-Month Savings Certificates	8.97 %
Tax-Exempt Bonds	10.50 %
Bond Buyer 30-Bond Index	10.50 %
Money Market Funds	8.90 %
Danaher's 7-Day Average	8.90 %
Home Mortgage	14.22 %
FHLB, overnight	14.22 %

Offering yields for the 10-year Treasury notes to be sold Thursday and 30-year bonds to be sold Nov. 9 ended the day with little change, at 10.58 percent and 10.54 percent respectively.

The importance of the weekly money supply changes has diminished sharply since Fed officials said earlier this month that they were reducing emphasis on M-1 as a guide to monetary policy.

At the time, Fed officials said that the M-1 measurement, which consists of currency plus all kinds of checking accounts at banks and thrift institutions, will be distorted in coming months by the introduction of new accounts at banks and

savings institutions, as well as by the maturing of about \$35 billion of All-Savers certificates in October.

"Without the deposits from maturing All-Savers certificates, the M-1 number would be sick," said William Melton, an economist at Investors Diversified Services. He added that weak growth in the M-2 measurement "confirms to the Fed that the economy is weak and further easing moves are in order."

The M-2 measurement, consisting of M-1 plus small savings deposits, money market mutual funds held by the public and certain short-term bank borrowings, grew at 4.8 percent annual rate in September after much faster growth earlier this year. Slow growth in October might bring its level to near the annual growth target of 6 percent to 9 percent, analysts said.

Other banking data showed that the Fed is still providing the funds that banks need to sustain the above-target level of money supply.

In the week ended Oct. 27, the banking system borrowed only \$183 million of the reserves it needed from the Fed, down from \$320 million a week earlier. Combined with \$270 million of excess reserves held by some banks, the banking system had a net free reserve position of \$87 million, compared with net borrowed reserves of \$21 million a week earlier.

Reserves are funds that depository institutions must hold at the Fed or elsewhere. The required level of reserves rises with increases in deposits.

Many analysts believe that the Fed intends to provide enough funds to the banking system to bring about a rough balancing of reserve needs and reserve supplies. That would be in sharp contrast to the situation in April, when the Fed was trying to reduce growth of the money supply and made reserves so scarce that the banking system had an average net borrowed reserve position of \$1.3 billion.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 29, excluding bank service charges.

Location	Rate	Location	Rate	Location	Rate	Location	Rate	Location	Rate
Amsterdam	2.785	£	1.640	D.M.	1.640	F.F.	1.640	Y.L.	1.640
Brussels (n)	49.565	£115	19.318	£240	3.776	17.868	—	22.41	8.975
Frankfurt	2.620	£24	—	£25	1.745	92.15	—	6.175	11.538
London (n)	1.672	—	£290	12.149	48.925	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.470	£240	29.720	29.720	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	£240	29.720	29.720	—	—	—	—	—
Porto	—	£240	29.720	29.720	—	—	—	—	—
Stockholm	—	£240	29.720	29.720	—	—	—	—	—
1 BCU	0.778	£240	29.720	29.720	—	—	—	—	—
1 SDR	1.6227	£240	29.720	29.720	—	—	—	—	—

Dollar Values

Location	Rate	Location	Rate	Location	Rate	Location	Rate	Location	Rate
£	1.640	Y.L.	1.640	£	1.640	Y.L.	1.640	£	1.640
1.640	—	1.640	—	1.640	—	1.640	—	1.640	—
1.640	—	1.640	—	1.640	—	1.640	—	1.640	—
1.640	—	1.640	—	1.640	—	1.640	—	1.640	—
1.640	—	1.640	—	1.640	—	1.640	—	1.640	—

(a) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

GM to Cut Loan Rate on 1982 Cars

By Donald Woutat

Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — General Motors Corp., alarmed by October's weak auto sales and continued high car loan rates despite a drop in most other interest charges, is expected to announce that it is cutting interest rates to 10.9 percent on loans to buy all 1982-model cars and trucks.

Auto loans have not been that cheap since 1978. Until Monday, GM's rate reportedly was 17 percent on a typical car loan. But GM has been notifying dealers that the 10.9-percent rate takes effect Monday and will continue until Dec. 31. The rate will apply only to the company's huge supply of unsold 1982 models; the 1983 cars are not included.

"I think it's phenomenal. I'm going out of my mind," said Rod Kidwell, sales manager at Prestige Pontiac-Subaru in Van Nuys, California. "I think I've died and gone to heaven."

GM, concerned that premature news of the sweeping new discount program would hurt sales over the weekend, refused to comment. But several dealers confirmed details of the program, which covers financing of up to 48 months and requires no contribution by dealers.

High interest rates — the average bank loan rate on new cars in California is about 18 percent — have sent monthly payments on new-car purchases beyond the reach of many consumers. Interest rates have thus drawn part of the blame for the prolonged slump in car sales.

Bankers say they have been reluctant to lower auto and other consumer loan rates over the past few months. The reason, they say, is that long-term interest rates have remained high and that they have had to offset losses caused by a rise in defaults on existing ones.

Roger B. Smith, chairman of GM, had predicted a sharp increase in sales this month as many interest rates declined. But the opposite has happened.

October sales have slumped to an annual rate of five million cars from a 6.3-million level in September, despite price cuts throughout the industry on many 1983 models that went on sale Oct. 1.

The average GM dealer is estimated to have a 62-day inventory of cars, which is about normal. But GM has reached those levels by slashing production.

Much of the inventory is in unsold 1982 models. But GM would not say exactly how many of those the dealers have. Trade publications have reported that GM last week cut another 50,000 cars out of its scheduled fourth-quarter production to keep inventories from growing.

The only auto sales campaigns that have had much success this year have been interest-rate reductions. In May, GM's car-financing arm, General Motors Acceptance Corp., cut the interest rate to 12.8 percent. Industry sales soared to the highest level all year. But once the program expired, sales fell sharply.

The GM program outdoes a loan offer by Ford Motor Co., which sets rates at 11.9 percent for

IC Industries is getting a bigger slice of the food industry.

Three subsidiaries — Pet, Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers and Hussmann, a leading international supplier of food store display and refrigeration systems — will produce half of IC Industries worldwide 1982 sales.

This growth in its food industry business is helping IC Industries reduce the impact of recession.

For the first half of 1982, Pet pre-tax income of \$24.1 million was 21 percent ahead of last year.

Pre-tax income of \$14.7 million from soft drink operations was up 7 percent over 1981.

Underwood, acquired in June, is a strong addition. It achieved 1981 pre-tax income of \$21.4 million on \$228 million in sales of leading brands like Underwood

meat spreads, B&M baked beans and Ac'cent flavor enhancer.

At mid-year 1982, Underwood pre-tax income was up 19 percent over the record pace of a year ago.

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For more information, please write: IC Industries, Inc., European Office,

55, ch. Moise-Duboulet, CH-1209 Geneva, Switzerland.

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Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

[illegible]

For the Week Ending Oct. 29, 1982

[illegible]

For the Week Ending Oct. 29, 1982

[illegible][illegible]

And	Security	High Price	Low Price	Per Cent	Dividend	Yield	Price
528	528	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
529	529	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
530	530	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
531	531	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
532	532	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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569	569	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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573	573	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2</		

(Continued on Page 10)

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فكنا من الأحول

Tylenol Facing a Daunting Marketing Task

By N.R. Kleinfield
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is a challenge marketing people hope they never have to face: restoring the image of a product linked in the public mind with death.

But that is the sizable — some say hopeless — task that confronts the marketing team for Tylenol, the drug that was the biggest-selling over-the-counter pain reliever in the United States with a market share estimated at 37 percent.

The drug's image has been devastated by the tracing of seven deaths to Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules laced with cyanide. The deaths touched off a nationwide recall of capsule forms of the drug by its manufacturer, McNeil Consumer Products, a division of Johnson & Johnson.

Investigators have largely absolved McNeil of any blame, and Tylenol in tablet and liquid form continues to be sold to drugstores.

Nevertheless, a brand name that was built up at a cost of many millions of dollars has taken on an entirely new — and deadly — meaning in the language.

"A flat prediction I'll make is that you will not see the name Tylenol in any form within a year," said Jerry Della Femina, chairman of the Della Femina Traviano Partners advertising agency. "I don't think they can ever sell another product under that name. There may be an advertising person who thinks he can solve this, and if they find him I want to hire him, because then I want him to turn our water cooler into a wine cooler."

The immediate classic marketing response to extreme adverse publicity is to cancel all advertising, which is what McNeil did last month.

McNeil would not discuss future marketing plans, other than to say that it is working on tamper-proof packaging and that it has begun a consumer attitude study. Milt Gossett, chairman of Compton Advertising, the agency that handles the Tylenol account, said he was "very optimistic" that the brand's image could be repaired. "As far as we can see, no one is blaming the company for this," he said.

In recent years, catastrophic happenings have crippled entire product categories. For example, there was the cranberry scare. Just before Thanksgiving of 1959, the government said some cranberries grown in the states of Washington and Oregon were contaminated with a herbicide believed to cause thyroid cancer in rats.

The government advised consumers not to buy any cranberries unless they knew where they had



Bon Vivant Vichyssoise, DC-10 and Pinto. George A. Spater, left, American Airlines president, and James S. McDonnell, McDonnell Douglas chairman, are shown with model of the DC-10.

been grown. The industry temporarily collapsed.

Then there was an advisory in May 1971 by the Food and Drug Administration that the public should stop eating swordfish because samples showed excessive mercury content. Swordfish sales plummeted.

Several botulism scares have also swept the country. The best-known occurred in 1971, when a man died of botulism after eating Bon Vivant vichyssoise soup. The company eventually filed for bankruptcy.

Concerning specific products, there have been countless recalls of faulty goods — some tied to deaths — but these were either limited in scope or resulted in withdrawals. Procter & Gamble's Rely tampons were associated with toxic shock syndrome, for example, and the company recalled the product in 1980. Last August, Eli Lilly & Co. removed Orlax, an anti-arthritis drug that had been linked to 72 deaths.

Another instance involved the Ford Pinto, a subcompact car cited in a number of fiery deaths resulting from rear-end collisions. Most of the 1971 to 1976 models were recalled for modification of their fuel systems, but lawsuits and damaging publicity caused Pinto sales to dwindle. The car is no longer produced.

The image of the DC-10 airplane was also badly tarnished,

particularly after a crash in Chicago in May 1979 that claimed 273 lives. In August 1979, even though carriers themselves avoided grounding the DC-10, McDonnell Douglas, the plane's manufacturer, mounted a campaign built around a former astronaut, Pete Conrad, to stress the plane's safety.

It is unclear how successful the effort has been, although McDonnell Douglas said it had made progress. However, the DC-10's image suffered more bad news last month, when one crashed during takeoff in Spain, killing 46 people.

Unique to the Tylenol tragedy is that two key answers that might help in an image-rebuilding program — who put the cyanide into the capsules and how far the adulterated capsules have been spread — still elude investigators.

The seven deaths all occurred in the Chicago area. However, a California man was stricken after taking capsules filled with strychnine, and cyanide-tainted capsules were found in the home of a Philadelphia man whose death was ruled a suicide.

Stephen Greyser, a marketing professor at Harvard University's Graduate School of Business, also noted the matter of alternatives. Fear of flying, for example, allows few options if one's job demands heavy travel. "Here you have quite a few alternatives in brands or you can opt out," he said.

In Tylenol's favor, marketing

and advertising experts noted, is the fact that time helps to soften or erase the memory of a bad experience. In addition, they say, consumers have become somewhat inured to potentially unsafe products.

However, George Fisk, a marketing professor at Syracuse University, feels that the Tylenol brand is irreparably harmed. "Recovery is one thing," he said. "Stimulus is another, and death is a strong stimulus."

Mr. Della Femina said that he would test consumer preference before taking the traumatic step of dropping the brand: "I would take one test market, a small one, say in Memphis, Tennessee, and I'd start running ads saying Tylenol is safe." He added, "At the same time, I'd test another name for the same product."

A McNeil spokesman said, however, that the company was not contemplating changing the name of the product. Johnson & Johnson began selling Tylenol more than 20 years ago and the drug generates an estimated \$300 million in annual revenue, which would account for around 6 percent of the company's sales.

For Johnson & Johnson to preserve its market position, others suggest, rolling out a so-called fighting brand, a competing alternative to their own product that companies often resort to when trying to save off competition.

BP Plans Sale Of Part of Its Canada Unit

Reviews
LONDON — British Petroleum has announced plans to sell its marketing and refining interests in Canada, as part of a strategy of concentrating on oil exploration and production.

BP said Saturday that it planned to split its Canadian subsidiary, BP Canada Inc., into two public companies and sell the refining and marketing group to state-owned Petro-Canada for about \$475 million Canadian dollars (\$283 million), or 16.10 Canadian dollars a share.

The exact price would depend on the number of shares outstanding on the date of the tender offer, a spokesman for BP said.

The sale would release about 180 million Canadian dollars for distribution to shareholders, since BP Canada would no longer need to maintain oil inventories or provide working capital for marketing and selling operations.

The spokesman said current shareholders of BP Canada will receive about 24.44 Canadian dollars a share and will retain control of the company's natural resources business.

The plan is subject to the agreement of minority shareholders and to favorable tax rulings over the reorganization of the company and the sale of shares, BP said.

BP owns 64.3 percent of BP Canada, which began operations in 1953 and had net income in 1981 of 55 million Canadian dollars.

BP said the exploration and production side of the BP Canada's business, which will remain under BP control, has considerable growth potential. It was referring to oil holdings off Canada's Atlantic coast, oil sands and potash in New Brunswick.

Cool Miners in Britain Said to Reject a Strike

Reviews

LONDON — Britain's 200,000 coal miners have voted against a national strike over pay and pit closures, trade union sources say.

Official results of the secret ballot held Thursday and Friday will not be announced until Tuesday. But the sources said the vote had gone against a strike, with only the traditionally militant miners in Scotland, Yorkshire, South Wales and Kent voting in favor.

The miners' union executive had recommended that they authorize a strike to support a demand for pay raises of 26 to 31 percent.

Demands Growing for Probe Of Alleged Bribes to Pemex

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — With Mexico's incoming president promising a "moral renovation" of society after he takes office on Dec. 1, demands are mounting for an investigation of rumors that corruption has flourished in Petroleos Mexicanos, the huge state oil monopoly, over the past six years.

The issue has been brought to the surface by a recent case in the United States in which several U.S. companies were accused of having paid bribes to top Mexican oil executives on the sale of equipment to Pemex, as the monopoly is called here.

"Everyone knows that this is just the tip of the iceberg," said a foreign diplomat who has dealt with Pemex. "The question is whether we'll ever see any more of the iceberg."

At the close to the presidential election, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, privately acknowledge that corruption inside Pemex has grown out of hand. While Mr. de la Madrid is worried about the political impact of a "witch hunt" led by the press, the aides say, he is determined to run an honest administration.

So far, although the Mexican authorities have detained three intermediaries and have issued arrest

warrants for two former high-ranking Pemex managers, the government of President José López Portillo has refused to investigate the multimillion-dollar company, which has the exclusive right to explore, exploit, refine and sell hydrocarbons in Mexico.

The attorney general, Oscar Flores Sanchez, said in mid-October that no evidence existed against other oil officials and that the illicit commissions made public in the United States were "insignificant compared to the budgets of hundreds of millions of dollars handled by Pemex each year."

Yet because Mr. de la Madrid has pledged a cleanup of state corruption, newspapers and many political officials have focused on the case, arguing that it was symptomatic of the lack of government control over Pemex's finances during Mexico's recent oil boom.

Mexico's oil production has tripled, to 2.7 million barrels a day, and proven oil and natural gas reserves have increased tenfold, to 72 billion barrels, since 1977. To achieve this, Pemex was forced to borrow heavily abroad to buy machinery. In addition, because Mexico had one of the West's few expanding economies, the competition to sell to Pemex was enormous, thus creating op-

portunities for bribery, industry analysts say.

A particular subject of press attention has been Jorge Diaz Serrano, who, as director-general of Pemex from December 1976 until June 1981, presided over the corporation's expansion. No formal charges have been brought against him, however, and, since he is now serving as a federal senator, he has immunity from criminal prosecution unless he is first impeached by Congress. Attorney General Flores Sanchez said last week that Mr. Diaz Serrano was the victim of "political gossip."

"When I was director of Petroleos Mexicanos," Mr. Diaz Serrano told reporters recently, "large quantities of equipment, materials and parts were acquired to a degree that we had 100 bidding contests to watch every day. We were also in the process of building 1,800 important works all over the republic. It was very difficult for the director to keep track of each and every one of them."

Under Mr. Diaz Serrano's direction, Pemex acquired a reputation in both local and foreign business circles as a corporation where kickbacks were standard practice. "You don't step into the Pemex building unless you have something to offer under the table," an oil equipment salesman said.

3 Eurobond Issues Liven Market

(Continued from Page 7)

\$50-million, eight-year issue for Den Norske Creditbank did not find favor. The economic situation throughout Scandinavia is not bright and regional banks are not in favor in the market. But helping to buoy the issue, priced at par and bearing a coupon of 13 percent, is that investors need pay only 30 percent now and the balance on May 16.

The Deutsche mark sector was lackluster. A 10-year, 200-million DM issue for the European Community bearing a coupon of 8 percent was offered at 99 to yield 8.17 percent and was quoted Friday at 97 1/2.

Signs that the economy remains weak — industrial capacity use was at 74 percent and inflation remains under 5 percent, the latest statistics show — foster expectations of further declines in interest rates. But that and the continued weakness of the mark on the foreign exchange market have failed

to incite foreign buying of DM bonds.

In part, foreign buyers are attracted to the guildler market, where coupons are 9 percent and the exchange risk against the mark is minimal, and in part they are attracted to the ECU market, where coupons are 12 percent in exchange for a riskier currency exposure.

Amfias, the second-largest Dutch insurance company, is offering 60 million guilders of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 9 1/2 percent and priced at 99 to yield 9.76 percent. The coupon represents a new low this year for Euroguildler paper.

In the ECU market, France's state-guaranteed credit agency CEFME is selling 40 million ECU of eight-year bonds bearing a coupon of 12 1/2 percent.

In the Eurosterling market, the Mortgage Bank of Finland is selling £15 million of seven-year paper bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent

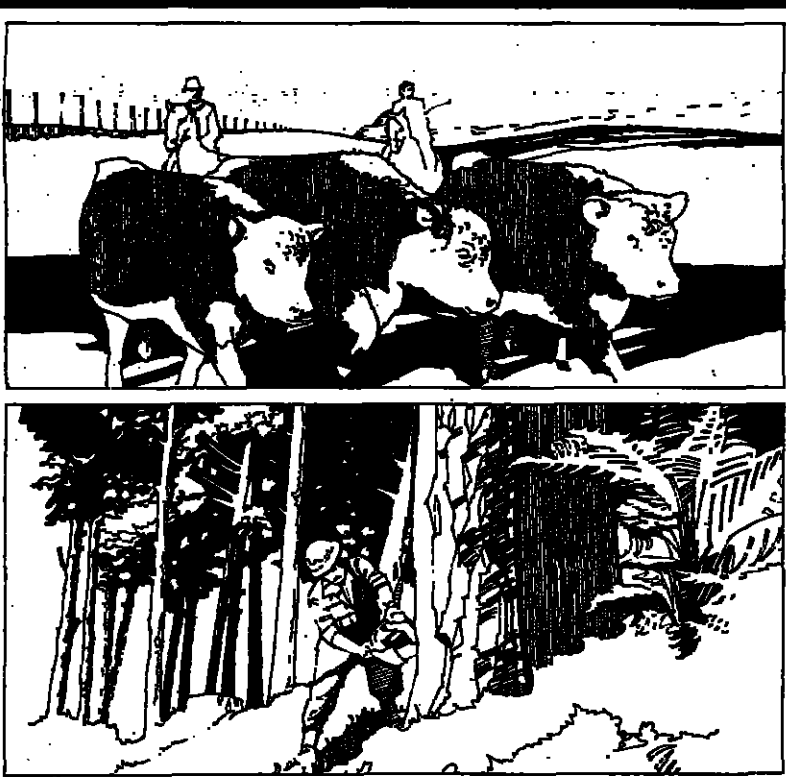
at 99 1/2 to yield 11.86 percent. Here, also, investors need pay only 30 percent down and the remainder by next May 18.

In Bern, the Swiss National Bank announced that it will allow banks to underwrite dual-currency bonds such as the World Bank floated last April on a trial basis. That issue, denominated in dollars, guaranteed an exchange rate in Swiss francs. However, the central bank limited participation in such operations to foreign banks domiciled in Switzerland. This apparently ruled out participation of foreign banks based outside Switzerland, as was allowed in the World Bank deal.

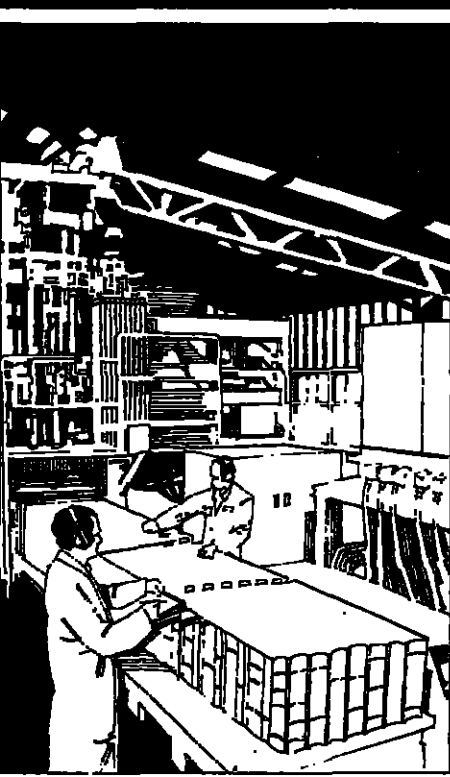
That restriction will continue to limit the marketability of such paper, as will the stamp duty — a 0.6 percent tax on new issues, half of which is paid by the issuer and half by the purchaser. The World Bank's effort at a Eurofranc bond was facilitated by its picking up the entire tax payment.



The Group's construction and property sector is one of the largest development and construction groups in the Pacific Basin and also has regional offices in South-East Asia and in the Middle East.



(Top) Some 21 million sheep and cattle are bought and sold each year on behalf of clients by Wighams NMA. (Bottom) The forest industries sector is New Zealand's leading exporter of manufactured products earning approximately NZ \$300 million a year from sales of newsprint, kraft pulp and sawn wood.



The manufacture and supply of concrete masonry is one of the activities of the diversified manufacturing and merchandising sector whose major divisions include steel, light engineering, concrete, building materials merchandising and housing.

New Zealand business giant builds its country's future.

Fletcher Challenge, New Zealand's largest listed company and the 303rd biggest industrial company outside the United States, has widely diversified interests.

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Employing over 20,000 the Group's activities include forest industries, agricultural trading, property construction and development, building

materials, finance and computers, and energy and minerals.

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Fletcher Challenge Limited

US \$50,000,000

3 Year Revolving Credit Facility

Arranged by
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Funds provided by
Algemene Bank Nederland NV
Commerzbank (South East Asia) Limited

Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Kredietbank NV
LBI Australia Ltd.
Orion Royal Bank Limited

Saudi International Bank
Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Alami Limited
Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A.
The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Agent Bank
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

September 1982

Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net changes from the previous week's last bid prices. All securities supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are not subject to transaction fees and are representative underwritten prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup or brokerage commission.

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- Explanation of Symbols -

COMING IN NOVEMBER

EUROMARKETS

a special supplement by the
International Herald Tribune

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CITY OF COPENHAGEN
Dfls. 75,000,000
11% Bonds 1982 due 1988/1992

Bank Mees & Hope NV
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.
Bank der Bondsspaarbanken N.V.

Privatbanken A/S
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Kreditbank International Group
Morgan Guaranty Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Yamaichi International (Nederland) N.V.

October 1982

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Prices	Nov.	Feb.	May
480	10.50-13.50	34.50-36.50	51.00-54.00
450	5.25-7.25	26.00-30.00	42.00-46.00
470	3.25-4.50	14.50-20.50	34.00-38.00
490	1.50-2.50	11.00-13.50	27.00-31.00
510	0.50-1.25	7.00-9.50	18.00-21.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

(Continued on Page 11)

Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

U.S. College Football Conference Standings

PACIFIC-10 CONFERENCE																						
		Conference	All Games	N.Caroline	210	89	502	222	72	Louisiana	130	92	118	140	145	54	SW La	5	3	0	149	142
		W L T Pts	W L T Pts	N.Caroline	230	90	513	530	142	Cornell	40	91	128	140	145	54	Mem/Fla.	5	3	0	149	142
Aris. St.	4	0	8	37	0	0	0	0	0	Duke	126	87	414	222	224		Rutgers	3	3	1	150	152
UCLA	3	0	153	84	7	0	120	152		0	414	222	224	224			Clemson	198	17	0	150	152
Washington	3	0	161	71	1	0	256	179		0	40	85	145	305	120		Temple	4	0	186	135	
South Cal.	3	0	122	125	5	2	276	176		0	0	0	0	4	120		E.Carlson	4	0	185	141	
Arizona	3	1	109	76	2	1	184	113									W.La.	0	1	163	173	
Stanford	3	1	127	84	5	2	210	170									Navy	4	0	162	154	
California	3	2	94	123	5	2	161	141									W.Kentky	4	0	143	149	
Wash. St.	3	1	74	121	1	1	122	116									Army	3	1	175	145	
Oregon St.	3	0	119	77	0	1	82	129									S.Carloline	3	1	175	145	
Oregon	3	0	109	77	0	1	82	129									Tulane	3	0	150	177	
																	Louisiana	3	0	150	177	
																	Syracuse	2	0	128	172	
																	Wm&Mary	2	0	127	165	
																	Indiana	2	0	126	171	
																	Richmond	0	0	7	225	
BIG TEN CONFERENCE																						
		Conference	All Games	Yale	220	93	546	256	107	Princeton	220	93	546	256	107							
		W L T Pts	W L T Pts	Yale	220	93	546	256	107	Princeton	220	93	546	256	107							
Michigan	2	2	0	12	4	0	75	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							

College Football Scores

Wisconsin	2 0 252 135	3 3 0 259 185
Indiana	2 0 154 125	3 0 218 201
Purdue	2 0 139 140	2 6 0 167 252
Illinois	1 5 0 122 196	2 5 0 228 216
Michigan	1 5 0 109 147	1 7 0 124 182
Northwestern	1 6 0 104 282	2 7 0 120 215

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE

Conference All Games				
W L T Pts DP	W L T Pts DP	W L T Pts DP	W L T Pts DP	
5 0 0 135	7 0 0 255	9 0 0 255	9 0 0 255	
Arizona	4 0 0 118	12 7 0 0 199	4 1	210
Texas	2 1 0	7 0	4 2 0 142	
Houston	2 3 0	1 0	12 126	2 4 1 142 144
TCU	2 3 0	121 125	4 0 0	226 212
Texas Tech	2 3 0	102 112	2 5 0	154 178
Baylor	1 3 1	72 118	2 5 0	107 142
Rice	1 3 1	101 122	2 5 1	157 200
	1 5 0	87 154	0 8 0	90 257

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE

Conference All Games			
W L T Pts DP	W L T Pts DP	W L T Pts DP	W L T Pts DP
4 0 0 116	5 0 0 214	10 1	258
Alabama	3 0 0	127 155	6 0 1 258
Auburn	1 1 0	114 142	7 1 0 256
Florida	2 1 0	84 123	0 2 0 174
Vanderbilt	2 0 0	88 109	5 0 0 199
Tennessee	2 2 0	84 190	4 0 0 142
Kentucky	1 1 1	72 76	2 3 1 151
Miss. St.	0 2 0	27 79	0 7 1 117
Arkansas	0 4 0	68 111	2 0 0 199
Mississippi	0 4 0	42 129	2 5 0 126

BIG EIGHT CONFERENCE

Conference All Games			
W L T Pts DP	W L T Pts DP	W L T Pts DP	W L T Pts DP
4 0 0 137	4 0 1	710 332	87
Nebraska	4 0 0	120 136	4 2 0 287
Kansas St.	1 1 1	62 59	2 1 1 148
Oklahoma	1 1 2	86 94	1 2 1 152
Iowa St.	1 2 1	54 55	4 2 0 172
Missouri	0 2 2	43 77	3 2 3 142
Colorado	0 3 1	63 141	1 1 1 108
Kansas	0 3 1	42 150	1 5 2 113

ATLANTIC COAST CONFERENCE

Conference All Games			
W L T Pts DP	W L T Pts DP	W L T Pts DP	W L T Pts DP
4 0 0 135	8 0 0	242 246	144
Marshall	2 0 0	125 142	3 1 0 204

Amherst 42, Tufts 28	EAST
Army 41, Columbia 8	
Catow 28, Bates 21	
Cornell 34, Kings Point 9	
Dartmouth 42, William & Mary 21	
Harvard 34, Brown 0	
Harv Cross 34, Boston U. 21	
Lafayette 21, Bucknell 10	
Yale 21, Northwestern 0	
Massachusetts 20, Connecticut 14	
Middlebury 25, Hamilton 21	
Penn St. 35, Boston Col. 17	
Pittsburgh 43, Lenoirville 14	
Princeton 12, Penn 14	
Rhode Island 26, New Hampshire 20	
Rochester 54, Brockport St. 7	
St. Johns, NY 49, Holyoke 4	
Syracuse 41, Colgate 15	
Temple 41, Cincinnati 7	
Union 34, Williams 0	
Western Pa. 34, Bowdoin 14	
Yale 22, Dartmouth 21	

SOUTH

Alabama 20, Mississippi A. 12	
Citadel 34, Marshall 17	
Florida 38, Georgia Tech 21	
Florida 19, Auburn 17	
Florida St. 24, Miami 7	
Georgia 43, Davidson 14	
Georgia 24, Memphis St. 3	
Houston 31, TCU 27	
Memphis St. 41, Carolina 3	
N. Carolina St. 23, S. Carolina 3	
Norfolk State 22, Navy 10	
Rutgers 28, Richmond 14	
Tulane 26, Baylor 15	
Virginia 27, VMI 6	
Virginia Tech 35, Kentucky 3	

MIDWEST

Bell St. 14, E. Michigan 7	
Bowling Green 41, Kent St. 7	
Iowa 14, Illinois 13	
Kansas St. 31, Iowa St. 3	
Miami (Ohio) 21, Toledo 17	
Michigan St. 41, Minnesota 14	
Michigan 27, Indiana 14	
Nebraska 52, Kansas 0	
Ohio St. 38, Purdue 6	
Tulane 38, Wichita St. 21	
Wisconsin 54, Northwestern 20	

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 24, Rice 6	
Drake 31, W. Texas 24	
Grain Valley 34, Texas Southern 38	
San Diego St. 21, Washington 21	
New Mexico 26, N. Texas 37	
Oklahoma 52, Missouri 38	
Texas 27, Texas Tech 10	

The Associated Press

Nebraska running back Roger Craig broke this first-period tackle by defensive end Carky Alexander of Kansas and picked up six yards and a first down Saturday. Nebraska rolled, 52-0.

FAR WEST	
Air Force 44, Wyoming 24	
San Diego State 21, Utah 17	
San Jose St. 48, New Mexico 14	
Stanford 43, Washington 21	
UCLA 40, Oregon 12	
Utah St. 26, Brigham Young 17	
W. Va. 26, Idaho 57	

Oklahoma & Coterado 10	
San Diego St. 21, Utah 17	
San Jose St. 48, New Mexico 14	
Stanford 43, Washington 21	
UCLA 40, Oregon 12	
Utah St. 26, Brigham Young 17	
W. Va. 26, Idaho 57	



Nebraska running back Roger Craig broke this first-period tackle by defensive end Carky Alexander of Kansas and picked up six yards and a first down Saturday. Nebraska rolled, 52-0.

**More Sports
On Page 13**

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

	Sales	High	Low	Change
Exxon	7,252,894	35%	29%	+1%
IBM	7,000,000	85%	79%	+1%
ATT	4,741,420	68%	59%	+1%
Merck	4,650,000	27%	23%	+1%
StarLine	3,553,500	27%	23%	+1%
Sears	3,346,000	28%	25%	+1%
Wendy's	3,300,000	21%	18%	+1%
ExKod	3,140,100	92	87%	+1%
Bearing	3,120,000	38%	34%	+1%
Alcor	3,000,000	25%	22%	+1%
AmStar	3,000,000	24%	21%	+1%
Mobair	2,967,100	25%	24%	+1%
Wendy's	2,900,000	21%	18%	+1%
Mathai	2,885,000	21%	18%	+1%
GoPac	2,880,000	19	20%	+1%
Wendy's	2,875,000	23%	20	+1%
STOICI	2,863,200	33%	30	+1%
GTE	2,743,000	28%	27	+1%
Wendy's	2,730,000	21%	18%	+1%
Doyni	2,724,000	21%	18%	+1%

Issues Traded in: 2147
Advances: 600; declines: 1369;
unchanged: 178

New highs: 318 ; new lows: 4	
Volume	
This week	415,890,000 shares
Last Week	504,000,000 shares
1981 same week	237,970,000 shares
1982 to date	12,918,744,197 shares
1981 to date	9,904,360,098 shares
1980 to date	9,355,810,008 shares

Consolidated Trading

Of Week Endings

AMEX Listed October 29

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
DomeP	3,107,000	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+1/4
ChongH	1,445,000	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+1/4
WorabB	1,117,100	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	+1/4
WorabA	921,400	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
RangD	917,200	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+1/4
AmndrI	511,200	30 1/4	29 3/4	30 1/4	+1/4
HowT7	477,000	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
Ulfirne	345,000	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
ResP1A	276,000	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	+1/4
FotomI	334,000	8	7 3/4	8	+1/4

Volume: 33,440,000 shares
 Year to Date: 371,210,000 shares
 Issues Traded: 928
 Advances: 518; declines: 467;
 Unchanged: 134
 New Highs: 152; new lows: 5

Kredietlux Indices Oct. 29

(Base 100 May 1, 1977)		
Industrials, US \$	100.00	98.515
Int'l institutions	100.00	95.273
Canadian \$	100.00	98.288
UC 17	100.00	102.713
UC 9	100.00	82.554
DM	100.00	94.479
Guilfries	100.00	94.479
FF	100.00	116.26
F LSR	100.00	92.121

Treasury Bills

11-4	1962	824	4.95	Y6
11-5	1963	759	4.50	Y7
11-6	1964	729	4.25	Y8
11-7	1965	704	4.00	Y9
11-8	1966	744	4.25	Y10
11-9	1967	744	4.25	Y11
11-10	1968	744	4.25	Y12
11-11	1969	744	4.25	Y13
11-12	1970	744	4.25	Y14
11-13	1971	744	4.25	Y15
11-14	1972	744	4.25	Y16
11-15	1973	744	4.25	Y17
11-16	1974	744	4.25	Y18
11-17	1975	744	4.25	Y19
11-18	1976	744	4.25	Y20
11-19	1977	744	4.25	Y21
11-20	1978	744	4.25	Y22
11-21	1979	744	4.25	Y23
11-22	1980	744	4.25	Y24
11-23	1981	744	4.25	Y25
11-24	1982	744	4.25	Y26
11-25	1983	744	4.25	Y27
11-26	1984	744	4.25	Y28
11-27	1985	744	4.25	Y29
11-28	1986	744	4.25	Y30
11-29	1987	744	4.25	Y31
11-30	1988	744	4.25	Y32
11-31	1989	744	4.25	Y33
11-32	1990	744	4.25	Y34
11-33	1991	744	4.25	Y35
11-34	1992	744	4.25	Y36
11-35	1993	744	4.25	Y37
11-36	1994	744	4.25	Y38
11-37	1995	744	4.25	Y39
11-38	1996	744	4.25	Y40
11-39	1997	744	4.25	Y41
11-40	1998	744	4.25	Y42
11-41	1999	744	4.25	Y43
11-42	2000	744	4.25	Y44
11-43	2001	744	4.25	Y45
11-44	2002	744	4.25	Y46
11-45	2003	744	4.25	Y47
11-46	2004	744	4.25	Y48
11-47	2005	744	4.25	Y49
11-48	2006	744	4.25	Y50
11-49	2007	744	4.25	Y51
11-50	2008	744	4.25	Y52
11-51	2009	744	4.25	Y53
11-52	2010	744	4.25	Y54
11-53	2011	744	4.25	Y55
11-54	2012	744	4.25	Y56
11-55	2013	744	4.25	Y57
11-56	2014	744	4.25	Y58
11-57	2015	744	4.25	Y59
11-58	2016	744	4.25	Y60
11-59	2017	744	4.25	Y61
11-60	2018	744	4.25	Y62
11-61	2019	744	4.25	Y63
11-62	2020	744	4.25	Y64
11-63	2021	744	4.25	Y65
11-64	2022	744	4.25	Y66
11-65	2023	744	4.25	Y67
11-66	2024	744	4.25	Y68
11-67	2025	744	4.25	Y69
11-68	2026	744	4.25	Y70
11-69	2027	744	4.25	Y71
11-70	2028	744	4.25	Y72
11-71	2029	744	4.25	Y73
11-72	2030	744	4.25	Y74
11-73	2031	744	4.25	Y75
11-74	2032	744	4.25	Y76
11-75	2033	744	4.25	Y77
11-76	2034	744	4.25	Y78
11-77	2035	744	4.25	Y79
11-78	2036	744	4.25	Y80
11-79	2037	744	4.25	Y81
11-80	2038	744	4.25	Y82
11-81	2039	744	4.25	Y83
11-82	2040	744	4.25	Y84
11-83	2041	744	4.25	Y85
11-84	2042	744	4.25	Y86
11-85	2043	744	4.25	Y87
11-86	2044	744	4.25	Y88
11-87	2045	744	4.25	Y89
11-88	2046	744	4.25	Y90
11-89	2047	744	4.25	Y91
11-90	2048	744	4.25	Y92
11-91	2049	744	4.25	Y93
11-92	2050	744	4.25	Y94
11-93	2051	744	4.25	Y95
11-94	2052	744	4.25	Y96
11-95	2053	744	4.25	Y97
11-96	2054	744	4.25	Y98
11-97	2055	744	4.25	Y99
11-98	2056	744	4.25	Y100
11-99	2057	744	4.25	Y101
11-100	2058	744	4.25	Y102
11-101	2059	744	4.25	Y103
11-102	2060	744	4.25	Y104
11-103	2061	744	4.25	Y105
11-104	2062	744	4.25	Y106
11-105	2063	744	4.25	Y107
11-106	2064	744	4.25	Y108
11-107	2065	744	4.25	Y109
11-108	2066	744	4.25	Y110
11-109	2067	744	4.25	Y111
11-110	2068	744	4.25	Y112
11-111	2069	744	4.25	Y113
11-112	2070	744	4.25	Y114
11-113	2071	744	4.25	Y115
11-114	2072	744	4.25	Y116
11-115	2073	744	4.25	Y117
11-116	2074	744	4.25	Y118
11-117	2075	744	4.25	Y119
11-118	2076	744	4.25	Y120
11-119	2077	744	4.25	Y121
11-120	2078	744	4.25	Y122
11-121	2079	744	4.25	Y123
11-122	2080	744	4.25	Y124
11-123	2081	744	4.25	Y125
11-124	2082	744	4.25	Y126
11-125	2083	744	4.25	Y127
11-126	2084	744	4.25	Y128
11-127	2085	744	4.25	Y129
11-128	2086	744	4.25	Y130
11-129	2087	744	4.25	Y131
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11-132	2090	744	4.25	Y134
11-133	2091	744	4.25	Y135
11-134	2092	744	4.25	Y136
11-135	2093	744	4.25	Y137
11-136	2094	744	4.25	Y138
11-137	2095	744	4.25	Y139
11-138	2096	744	4.25	Y140
11-139	2097	744	4.25	Y141
11-140	2098	744	4.25	Y142
11-141	2099	744	4.25	Y143
11-142	2100	744	4.25	Y144
11-143	2101	744	4.25	Y145
11-144	2102	744	4.25	Y146
11-145	2103	744	4.25	Y147
11-146	2104	744	4.25	Y148
11-147	2105	744	4.25	Y149
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11-149	2107	744	4.25	Y151
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11-174	2132	744	4.25	Y176
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11-179	2137	744	4.25	Y181
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11-184	2142	744	4.25	Y186
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11-186	2144	744	4.25	Y188
11-187	2145	744	4.25	Y189
11-188	2146	744	4.25	Y190
11-189	2147	744	4.25	Y191
11-190	2148	744	4.25	Y192
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11-193	2151	744	4.25	Y195
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11-207	2165	744	4.25	Y209
11-208	2166	744	4.25	Y210
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11-216	2174	744	4.25	Y218
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11-219	2177	744	4.25	Y221
11-220	2178	744	4.25	Y222
11-221	2179	744	4.25	Y223
11-222	2180	744	4.25	Y224
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